C. C. DEAN, Depository. S NOTES.

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hese Notes which have given a

e kind and catholic spirit everlabor is heart.

ESI

of Dec. 5, 1837.

FURNACES.

are invited to call and examine reference can be given for the ism used during the last winter, band, and for sale as above, the RATES to be found in the city; lety of the ward elegant patterns. of Cooking and other STOVES. AND COALS.

VISION STORE. LATE RICH.) FISH & PRO.

Il parts of the city gametally a and to, and sent home free of a 3m. Dec. 22.

RE PROOF SAFES. C. ODIORNE, 123 Milk street, not become fine Proof Safet, not

ith a cement made from " Asher

make insurance ine Risks, g Thirty Thou

Boston Recorder.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY NATHANIEL WILLIS, AT NO. 11 CORNHILL, BETWEEN THE SABBATH SCHOOL AND TRACT DEPOSITORIES PRICE \$3,00 A YEAR, OR \$2,50 IN ADVANCE.

upon we put our petitions, unanimously extol-ling the name of the Lord, for his infinite good

in and without, was observable in this affair, which rendered the providence of God more conspicuous at this time. In the year 1701, a certain lady offered to bestow every year as much salt as the hospital wanted. No sooner had she resolved on this, but another was moved hereby to send some corn for the benefit of the hospital. About June 1701, our stock beginning to deep a present who would not

nt of the hospital. About June 1701, our stock beginning to decay, a person, who would not be known, presented us with five and twenty crowns, and a General paid down the sum of a hundred crowns, which was followed with a gift of six, sent by a professor of divinity. But, O how faithful is God! when all this was

not sufficient to defray the necessary charges,

post, in one whereof I was told that two hundred and fifty crowns should be paid down for the relief of the hospital. This sum came

from a certain doctor of physic beyond sea, who ordered the payment thereof here, and, I

must needs say, it gave me no small encourage-ment, for I thought, "The Lord will rather

excite some good souls, beyond sea to as-sist us, thanglet us suffer any want." The other letter of advice promised seventy crowns, which were collected far from the place in a

charity-box, by some friends, for the relief of

heart of a person in England bountifully to dis-burse the sum of three hundred crowns for the

ospital, which, by a bill of exchange, was sent ther. The Lord remember this benefit!

must say, that this support, coming from abroad, proved a fresh instance both of the ad-mirable providence of God, and of his perpetu-al care for relief.

"About harvest we met with a wonderful

train of trials, and deliverances; for, though a

certain minister had sent in twelve crowns, ac-quainting us withal, that a certain person had

seemed too little to carry us through

signed them for the hospital, who desired, in the mean time the prayers of our poor, in a certain concern they were then engaged in, and some other small sums fell in, yet all this

ent want. But, soon after, a student brought

sent want. But, soon after, a student brought forty crowns in silver, and five ducats in gold, from a person whose name he would not tell, desiring only a receipt, which, while I was writing, a godly minister came to see me, and praised the Lord, when he heard after what manner our want was just then supplied, offering me, at the same time a parcel of silver-lace.

ing me, at the same time, a parcel of silver-lace

which a gentlewoman, now growing sensible of her vanities, had given him, for the relief o

our hospital, she having ript them off from her fine cloths, wherewith she heretofore usually

endeavored to adorn herself in the eye of the world, with positive order that we should not sell it till we had burnt it, for fear that some-

body else would apply it to the same ill use of gratifying their pride. But all this was soon spent in that extremity to which we were re-duced. When the steward came for money, I

had but a crown to give him; and soon after, when he importuned me again, I told him." He had received the last crown yesterday, and I had not a farthing left." He asked, "What he

but the Lord knew it was an hospital for the

poor, and that we had nothing for its mainte-nance. "'I'is true," says he, and so away he goeth pretty comfortable. Coming within sight of the hospital, he sees a waggon before

it laden with corn, which one of our benefactors had caused to be conveyed thither (knowing

nothing of the want we then were reduced to) at which sight the steward was surprised with

joy, exceedingly admiring the wonderful provi-dence of God. Soon after he got also together

the little money he wanted for the cleaver of the wood, and the woman that cleaned the

the wood, and the woman that cleaned the children, and so was happily carried through the difficulties he at that time did lie under. It hath often happened, that some persons having only heard or read some account either of the good design of the undertaking, or of the won-

derful ways by which the Lord supported us,

lief: for instance, a certain nobleman, hearing some passages of God's providence over this work, freely offered to pay down yearly, the sum of twenty crowns; and he has been as

good as his word."

have presently found themselves inclined to cast in something into our treasury, for our re

Soon after this the Lord inclined also the

the hospital.

just then received two letters of advice by

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1838.

Travels.

No. S.....Vol. XXIII.

From the New York Observer. DR. HUMPHREY'S TOUR .- No. 85.

Paris.

In the number and magnificence of its pubc edifices, as well as in the extent and variey of its great national institutions, the French
Capital far outshines the British Metropolis,
is is but little more than half as large. ty of its great national institutions, the French Capital far outshines the British Metropolis, although it is but little more than half as large. If Paris has no St. Paul's Cathedral nor Westminter Abbey to boast of, London has nothing else to compare with Notre Dame and Madeline, with the new Bourse, the Palais Royal, the Louvre, the Thuilleries, the Chamber of Deputies, or the Hospital of Invalids. Besides these, the Palace of the Luxembourg, the Sorbonne, the churches of St. Roche, St. Sulpice and St. Eustache, the Port St. Dennis, and a great many more public buildings of less note, would be thought worthy of particular manion, in almost any other European Capital. The architectural grandeur of the Port St. Dennis, built by Louis XIV. has been universally admired. 'It consists of a triumphal arch, 72 feet high, and of the same diameter. On each side of the principal entrance, rise two sculptured pyramids, charged with trophies of arms. The arch is ornamented with two of arms. The arch is ornamented with two bas-reliefs—the one facing the city represents the passage of the Rhine, and the other the

The Boulevards are the Old and the New-The Boulevards are the Old and the New—the former lying on the north side of the Seine and the latter on the south. The old Boulevards are that magnificent promenade which occupies the place of the old wall, and from which it derives its name. The wall was removed, and the plan of it drawn by Louis XIV. The Boulevards sweep round in a beautiful, though somewhat irregular curve, nearly three miles; and are upon an average about 200 feet, or more than a quarter of a furlong wide. On both sides of the ample central space, or street for carriages, are broad and noble avenues for fact passengers, lined with four rows of majestic trees, except where they were cut down to tic trees, except where they were cut down to barracade the streets, in the three days' revo-lution of 1930, and have been replaced by others, which are just beginning to refresh you with their shade. Along these enchanting avwith their shade. Along these enchanting av-enues, I sauntered as often as my leisure would permit, to breathe the fresh air—to admire the towering edifices which rise on either hand to indulge my curiosity at the thousand little stands, where books and goods and toys of every conceivable description are exposed to sale—to moralize upon the everflowing tide of fashion and business and pleasure; and to lis-ten to the vivacious and mellifluous sound of the ten thousand voices, that are sure, in a fine evening twilight, to greet your ear in this favorite resort of a vast and gay metropolis. It is hardly necessary to add, that the curvilinear sweep of the Boulevards adds exceedingly to sweep of the Boulevards adds exceedingly to their beauty, by presenting every moment some new object of admiration to your view. And here let me say, that although there is something so neat and business like in long and wide streets crossing each other at right angles. I never could admire them. I hate to see every thing, for a mile in length, the moment I turn a corner. The variety presented by curves and angles, sometimes regular and sometimes irregular, is far more pleasing to the eye. What if our rivers were all straight? Would they be half so beautiful as they are?

the eye. What if our rivers were all straight? Would they be half so beautiful as they are A And then as to real comfort, in a hot or A windy day, how much might be said in favor windy day, how much might be said in favor of irregular and winding streets! They always give you a shade on one side or the other, and protect you in a great measure from the wind, from whatever quarter it may blow; while in your right angled towns, it is often impossible to escape from either. For my own part, were I to lay out a new city, I should insist upon a good degree of irregularity, in spite of all the geometricians and utilitarians in the country. Wide streets I certainly would have, but very few of them should be straight.

The Fauxbourgs of Paris lie between the Boulevards and the new wall, and they are laid

Boulevards and the new wall, and they are laid out upon a much more liberal and convenient scale than the central parts of the city. That of St. Germain is the finest. Here many of the streets are of ample width; and as this quarter is more than any other the favorite residence of the nobles and men of fortune in Paris, the private dwellings and cardens are Paris, the private dwellings and gardens are They almost vie in magnificence with

The Halle aux Vins is a vast range, or rather square, of low buildings, on the south bank of the Seine, just below the Garden of Plants. Judging by my eye, and from the space which it occupies on the map of the city, it covers from ten to fifteen acres of ground. I could not obtain any thing like an exact estimate of the nto these vaults, or taken from them. noto these vaults, or taken from them. It must however be immense, and quite sure I am, that it contains alcohol enough to cover a very wide space, if not ten acres, in Pere La chaise, with human victims.

ith human victims.
It would be a ridiculous affectation in any one, who has spent but a few days or even weeks in Paris, to speak of its Libraries, and Museums, and Galleries of Paintings and Sculpture;—of its Literary, Scientific and Charitable Institutions, and other great National Establishments, as if he had visited a tenth part of them, or could remember the hundredth part of the curiosities which he had time to glance at. But one thing I believe he may one, who has spent but a few days or eve say, without fear of exaggeration—that there is not another spot four miles square, upon the face of the globe, where genius and science and skill in all the fine arts, and private muand skill in all the fine arts, and private munificence and governmental patronage have collected, created and arranged such an infinite variety of objects and curiosities, to please the eye, gratify the taste and excite the admiration of the traveller. This however is the bright side of the picture of Paris. Every one who has been there knows, that the other side is as dark and polluted, as this is brilliant and captivating. Some things which force themselves upon your observation, every hour of the day, when you are abroad, cannot so much as be named in a religious journal. Some others I may just allude to in passing.

King's Library.

King's Library.

This is now the largest library in the world. I spent an hour or two in it one morning, in company with my young friend Mr. H—, and was exceedingly interested, particularly in looking at some of the prints and plates, of which there are 5.000 very large volumes. This Library is built in the form of a hollow square, inclosing a court about 400 feet in length, by 150 in breadth. It is said to contain about 200 000 volumes, including a year column. length, by 150 in breadth. It is said to contain about 700,000 volumes, including a vast collection of curions and valuable manuscripts. This immense library is always open, free of expense, both to natives and foreigners. You go there, not merely to gratify your curiosity by passing rapidly from story to story, and from one long hall to another, but to pursue whatever investigations you may wish to make, for a month, or a year, if you choose. Here students and men of letters find every conve-

We saw 60 or 70 persons, of whom some were We saw 60 or 70 persons, of whom some were apparently young students, and others, as we supposed, the savans of France, sitting in silence at long tables, surrounded by piles of moth-eaten folios and quartos, reading and writing at their leisure. The same arrangements I afterwards noticed elsewhere, and I was told that I might have witnessed it in all the public libraries of Paris. A policy as wise as it is liberal, and truly worthy of a great and enlightened nation. It would deserve high commendation, if the privilege of drinking at those inexhaustible fountains of knowledge, as freely as at the public aqueducts, were restricted to French citizens; but how much more so, when it is extended to strangers from every part of the world!

part of the world!

One large room in the King's Library is devoted to ancient coins and medals, of which there is a vast collection, and many of which are extremely rare and curious. I was much struck with some of the old engravings which were shown us upon precious stones, as ex-hibiting a delicacy, finish, and skill, not easily surpassed by modern artists of the highest pre-

The Hall of Globes also is well worth every traveller's attention. The two globes, (celestial and terrestial,) if you have never heard of their dimensions before you enter the room, strike you with astonishment. They are full twelve feet in diameter. They are mounted upon bronze pillars of elegant workmanship, which rest on a circular marble basement, elevated two or three steps above the floor. No one can for the first time stand and look up, and see the spheres revolve, without a kind of awe which such an exhibition would hardly be expected to excite.

expected to excite.

But the Hall of the Zodiac is still more cu But the Hall of the Zodiac is still more curious and interesting. An Egyptian Zodiac, in fine preservation and of unknown antiquity, is the most prominent object here. It is very large, and the delineation, as well as arrangement of the signs, is nearly the same as in our almanacs. Here too you see a great many other Egyptian antiquities, and among the rest, eight or ten sarcophagi, covered with hie roglyphics, and retaining their primitive colors in wonderful freshness. One part of the same hall is devoted to Grecian antiquities, consisting chiefly of statues and broken fragments of marble, deeply chiselled with various inscriptions.

In connection with this last topic, I will just remark, that on a subsequent forenoon we visited the Egyptian Museum, in the Louvre. It consists of a very magnificent suite of rooms, and contains a vast collection of curiosities. among which are mummies and idols and statues and monuments and vases and papyrus, and indeed every thing that has been rescueand indeed every thing that has been rescued from the ravages of time and the barbarians. There are also in adjoining galleries, immense collections of antiques and other curiosities, from Greece and Italy. As you go from room to room, you are soon lost in deep and solemn musings; and 'ever you are aware,' find yourself moving in the halls of the Pharaobs and Arabara and Caractain the brightest days of Archons and Cæsars, in the brightest days of their glory. Your time expires—you descend the stair caise, and the illusion vanishes. Yours sincerely.

Benevolence.

[In the extract from Prof. Stowe's Report to the Gov. erament of Ohio, published in the Recorder of Feb. 9th inst. an account is given of his visit to the Or phan House at Halle. The following account of the origin of that institution, though long, will be found peculiarly interesting to the Christian and Philanthropist:]

From the Scottish Christian Herald. THE ORIGIN OF THE ORPHAN HOUSE AT HALLE. ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE DOCTRINE OF A SPECIAL PROVIDENCE.

"There being a very ancient custom in the city and neighborhood of Halle in Germany, that such persons as are disposed to make charitable distributions among the poor, do appoint a particular day in which they order the r people to come to their doors to receive willingly, says professor Franck, fell in with this commendable custom, so soon as came to be settled at Glaucha, as minister of came to be settled at Glaucha, as immused on that place; and withal I thought fit to give them some wholesome instructions, tending to the good of their souls, being grieved at the gross ignorance of this sort of people, which is one great cause of that wicked and dissolute sort of life, to which the generality of them abandon themselves. It therefore ordered the abandon themselves. I therefore ordered the poor people to come every Thursday to my house, and told them that now, for the future, both spiritual and temporal provision was de-signed for them. This exercise was begun signed for them. This exercise was began about the beginning of the year 1694. The number of the poor increasing, I was obliged to try several ways to keep up the work once begun. I caused first an alms-box to be handed about every week to well discovered. about every week to well disposed students and all such as were willing to contribute to se and all such as were willing to contribute to so good a work; but this soon proving a burden to some, I laid this quite aside, and fixed a box in my parlor, with these words written over it. I John iii. 17. "Whoso hath this world's goods, and seeth his brother have need, and shutteth up his howels of compassion from him, how dwelleth the love of God in him?" and under it, 2 Cor. ix. 7. "Every man according as he purposes in his heart, so let him give; not grudgingly, or of necessity: for God loveth a cheerful giver." This was intended for a tacit admonition to all that came in, to open their hearts towards the poor. This box was put up in the beginning of the year 1695.

"About a quarter of a year after the box was set up in my house, a certain person put into it, at one time, to the value of eighteen shillings and sixpence English. When I took this into my hands, I said, in full assurance of faith, "This is now a considerable fund, worthy to be laid out in some important undertaking, wherefore I'll eyen take this for the foundation.

be laid out in some important undertaking, wherefore I'll even takethis for the foundation of a charity school." I did not confer with flesh and blood about this affair, knowing well enough that human reason, foreseeing a future want, is too apt to fly back, and, by its puz-zling suggestions, to break even the best orzing suggestions, to break even the best or-dered and concerted measures. So I caused, the same day, as many books to be bought as cost eight shillings, and got a student to teach the poor children two hours in a day, who then readily accepted of these new books; but of twenty-seven distributed among them, four only to our hands again, the rest being kept or by the children who went away with them, never came near us again. After this we sold by the children who went away with them, and never came near us again. After this we obliged the children to leave their books behind, when they had learned their lesson. For the charity school I got a place fitted up before my study, and caused a box to be fixed on one of the walls, at the top whereof I set down these words: "For defraying the charges of putting to school poor children, and providing books and other necessaries for them, Anno 1695." And at the bottom, Prov. xix. 17. "He that hat be try more the poor, leadeth unto the

about this practice, I saw that all our endeav ors upon these poor vagrants and even upon such as seemed the most hopeful, were very much frustrated, because these good impres-sions, which, perhaps during their stay in the school were stamped on their mind, were ob-literated again whilst they were abroad. This, therefore, made me resolve to single out some of the children, and to venture upon their maintenance and their education too. And this was the first occasion that prepared my mind to concert measures for setting up an hospital, even before I knew of any fund whereon to raise n y design; it happening to me, which is usual to persons it happening to me, which is usual to persons under such circumstances as mine were, I mean if one hath but courage enough to bestow one groat upon the poor, he afterwards will be as willing to part with a crown. Thus the first foundation of our hospital was laid, neither upon any settled fund for this purpose, nor upon any sure premise of great persons and their assistance, as hath been since reported by some, and conjectured by others, but entirely upon the providence and fatherly bleasing of our great God, "who is able to do exceeding abundantly above all that we can either as or think; and this made me not to scrupe the truth and certainty of things not seen. Such of the orphans as seemed the most promising, I put out to persons of known integrity and piety, to be educated by them, because we had poor children brought together before we had built an house to receive them. In the mean built an house to receive them. In the mean time, the Lord inclined the heart of a person of quality to lay out the sum of a thousand crowns for the use of the poor, and two other persons supplied us with four hundred crown-, to en-

ourage the design on foot, so that we now were able not only to defray the charges of naintaining the orphans, but to purchase also house, into which we removed the twelve ora house, into which we removed the twelve or-phans (for so many we had now got together) for the persons hitherto entrusted with their care, and a student of divinity was appointed for the management thereof, who furnished them with diet, clothes, bedding, and other ne cessaries, provided them with good schooling, and so proved a father to them. This was be gun in the year 1696, a week before Whitsun-tude. "After the children had been a while unde There the conform had been a while under the management, and the Lord most visibly relieved our wants, a larger project was set on foot, viz. to bring the hospital to a firmer and more complete settlement, especially since we saw that the number of children so far in-

saw that the number of children so far increased that the aforesaid house proved too strait for them. All which excited me more and more to attempt the building of an hospital myself, the hiring of more houses, scattered up and down, being attended with too many difficulties. The Lord knows we had not so much as would answer the cost of a small cottage, much less such a building as might hold about two hundred people. And yet he so strengthened my faith, and gave me such a presence of mind, that I immediately resolved to lay the foundation of a new building. In the year foundation of a new building. In the year 1698, July the 5th, the place being surveyed and adjusted, they began to break ground, which being finished a few days after, on the 13th of July the foundation of an hospital was laid, in the name of God. However, the Lord had provided so much money as enabled us to procure some timber, but as for the building procure some timber, but as for the bunding itself, I was now to wait upon God, and from week to week to receive at his hand what he week to week to receive at his hand what he would be graciously pleased to furnish me with, for carrying on the same. The building was carried on successfully, and after such a rate, that in the 1699, by the 13th of July, that is, within the space of one year, they were ready to cover it with the roof, although it did not escape the froward censures of ill-meaning people, it being sometimes consumed on second of ple, it being sometimes censured on account of its bigness, and sometimes on account of its beauty and magnificence. But unto such I used to answer in short, "I must needs know of what bigness and value the house ought to be, which is necessary to complete my design. But, in the mean time, I assure you, that when the Lord has finished this house, he will be as

the Lord has infished this house, he will be as able and rich to provide for the poor that are to lodge therein, as he was before."

"By the foregoing account, any one may see in what manner our hospital was begun, viz. not with a settled fund laid up before hand, but with an hearty dependence upon the providence of God, to which our care for a future supply was faithfully committed, after it had supply was faithfully committed, after it had carried us safely through the trials and diffi-culties of one day. From whence any under-standing man may easily gather, that the management of this business must have been now and then attended with many extraordinary perplexities, which shall now be exemplified in some instances. Before Easter, 1696, I found the provision for the poor so far exhausted that I did not know where to get any thing to-wards defraying the charges of the ensuing week, (which happened before I had been used to such awakening trials.) But God was pleased to relieve our want by an unexpected help; he inclined the heart of a person (who it was, where residing, or what sex, the Lord knoweth,) to pay down one thousand crowns for the relief of the poor, and this sum was de-livered to me in such a time when our provison was brought even to the last crumb. Lord, whose work this was, be praised for ever, and reward this benefactor with his bless-

ings a thousand fold!
"At another time all provision was gone, when the steward declared there was a neces-sity of buying some cattle to furnish the table, and of providing twenty or thirty bushels of floor to be laid up, besides other necessaries, as wood, wood, &c. if we would manage our business to the best advantage. Under these pressing circumstances I found one comfort, pressing circumstances I found one comfort, which was a presence of mind in prayer, joined with a confident dependance upon the Lord, who heareth the very cry of the young ravens. When prayer was over, I heard somebody knock at the door, which, when I opened, there was an acquaintance of mine holding in his hand a letter and a pracel of money wrapt up, which he presented to me, and I found therein fifty crowns, sent a great way for the relief of our poor.

relief of our poor.

"In the year 1699, about February, I found myself under great straits, and indeed it was an hour of probation. All our provision being spent, and the daily necessity of the poor callspent, and the daily necessity of the poor calling for large supplies, that divine saying made deep impression upon me, "Seek first the kingdom of God and his righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you;" banishing temporal cares, and turning the whole bent of my soul upon a close union with God. When I was now laying out the last of the money, I said in my thoughts, "Lord, look upon my necessity!" Then going out of my chamber to repair to the college, where I was to attend my public lecture, I unexpectedly found a student in my house, that waited for coming out, and presented me the sum of seventy crowns, sent by some friends to support the hospital, from a place above two hundred English miles distant. And thus the Lord carried me through distant. And thus the Lord carried me through

defray the weekly charges. My recourse was to God through faith. The expenses were necessary, and I saw not the least provision, nor any way to procure it. This made me resolve to retire into my closet, and to beg the Lord's assistance in so pressing a necessity, but I designed first to finish the task I then was about, being employed in dictating something to my students. Having done with this, and preparing now for prayer, I received a letter from a merchant, intimating that he was ordered to pay a thousand crowns to me for the relief of the hospital. This put me in mind of that saying, I saith lax. 24. "It shall come to pass, that before they call, I will answer; and while they are yet speaking, I will hear." Nevertheless lontered into my closet, but instead of begging and praying, as I had designed, I praised and extolled the name of the Lord, and hope that others, who perhaps may come to read this, will do the like with me.

"About Michaelmas 1699, I was in great want again. In a fair day I took a walk, and viewing the most glorious fabric of the heavens, I found myself remarkably strengthened in faith, by the gracious operation of the spirit of light the name of the Lord, for his infinite good-

reas, I found myself remarkably strengthened in faith, by the gracious operation of the spirit of God, and these and like thoughts were suggested to my mind, "How excellent a thing it for any one, though deprived of all outward helps, and having nothing to depend on but an interest in the living God, the Creator of heavling the name of the Lord, for his infinite goodness, and resigned our want to his fatherly protection. That very hour the Lord was pleased to incline the heart of a patron to relieve our want the next morning, giving a particular charge to some of his attendants to remember him of it. Accordingly, the next day, he sent three hundred crowns. Upon which occasion, I think fit to take notice, that a particular juncture of circumstances, working both from within and without, was observable in this affair, which rendered the providence of four more en and earth, to put his trust in him alone, and in extreme poverty." not despond in extreme p though I well knew that the very same day though I well knew that the very same day I wanted money, yet I found myself not cast down; just as I came home, the steward addressing himself to me, said, "Is there any money brought in?" for it being Saturday, he was to pay the workmen employed in the building of the hospital. To this I answered, "No, but I believe in God." Scarce was the word out of my mouth when I was told that a "No, but I believe in God." Scarce was the word out of my mouth, when I was told that a student desired to speak to me, who then brought me thirty crowns from a person whose name he would not discover. Hereupon I name he would not discover. Hereupon I asked the steward, "How much he wanted at present?" He said, "Thirty crowns." I re-plied, "Here they are, but do ye want any more?" "No," says he. And so we were more?" "No," says he. And so we were supplied in that very moment we wanted some relief, and even with that very sum that was required, which rendered the providence of God more conspicuous.

"Another time all our provision was spent.

"Another time all our provision was spent. Then it fell out that in addressing myself to the Lord I found myself deeply affected with the fourth petition of the Lord's prayer; "Give us this day our daily bread," and my thoughts were fixed in a more particular manner upon the words, "This day," because on the very same day, we greatly wanted it. While I was yet praying, a friend of mine brought four hundred crowns for the relief of the poor, and then I perceived the reason why I had found such a sweet savor in that expression "This day," and praised the Lord, at I had found such a sweet savor in that expres-sion "This day," and praised the Lord, at whose disposal are all things. Another time I fell into the deepest poverty, and what was more, I was urged by the importunity of most that were about me, calling for a supply to their pressing necessity. But having cast my eye upon the Lord, I answered them plainly thus: "Now ye come all to seek money of me, but I know of another benefactor to go to," (meaning the Lord). The word was sense. (meaning the Lord.) The word was scarce out of my mouth, when a friend, who was then just come of a journey, cast privately fourteen ducats into my hands, which proved a fresh in-stance of the endearing providence of God. Another time I stood in need of a great sum of money, insomuch that a hundred crowns would not have served the turn, and yet I saw not the least appearance how I might be supplied with a hundred groats. The steward came and set forth the want we were in. I bid him to come again after dinner, and I resolved to put up my prayers to the Lord for his assistance. When he came again after dinner, I was still in the ne came again after dinner, I was still in the same want, and so appointed him to come in the evening. In the mean time a friend of mine came to see me, and with him I joined in prayer, and found myself much moved to praise and magnify the Lord for all his admirable dealings towards mankind, even from the beginning of the world, and the most remarkable instances came readily to my remembrance ble instances came readily to my remembrance whilst I was praying. I was so elevated in praising and magnifying God, that I insisted only on that exercise of my present devotion, and found no inclination to put up many anxious petitions to be delivered in the present necessity. At length, my friend taking his leave, I accompanied him to the door, where I found the steward waiting on one side, for the money wanted, and on the other, a person who

crowns were required When the overseer fetch the money, I m with this comfort:

In with this comfort:

The would do with the man that used to cleave the wood, and the woman that cleaned the children, for, being poor people, they would sadly want their money?" adding, "If there was but one crown to be had, he would make shift." I replied, there was not so much now in store, but the Lord. hundred and fifty crowns for the support of the hospital.
"Atanother time, thirty crowns were required to pay off the workmen. When the overseer of the building came to fetch the money, I was obliged to dismiss him with this comfort: 'The Lord, who is faithful, will take care for us." Away he went, and found the workmen before the hospital waiting for their pay; but, by the way, he unexpectedly met with his acquaintance, to whom he unbosomed him-self, and discovered the pressing circumstances he then was in, who thereupon readily lent him fourteen crowns, and so he went to pay at least fourteen crowns, and so he went to pay at least, some part of the money due to the workmen; but, before he had done, I received above thirty crowns from another place, whereupon I immediately sent away the aforesaid thirty crowns to pay off the workmen. At the end of the following week we were reduced to like straits, and I was called upon for money to recruit our provision, according to custom, on Friday, and to pay the workmen on Saturday, but the workmen on Saturday, but there was not a farthing for either of these uses: so I said, "Twas now time again to rejoice; for the Lord would undoubtedly give us anoth-

for the Lord would undoubtedly give us another instance of his providence." I despatched the steward with that saying of Samuel: "Hitherto the Lord has helped us." I Sam. vii. 12. Which expression is, as it were, turned into a most comfortable proverb among us, and experience hath been the most useful comment upon it. Betimes, next morning, fifty crowns were sent in, by means whereof the Lord graciously carried us through the difficulties of that week. Another time, being reduced to the lowest ebb, and the burden of unavoidable expenses lying upon the steward, he found himself oppressed ith care and concern how to extricate himself He got together as much as he could to dis-charge the debts, and, among the rest, he sold a silver spoon that had been presented to the hospital. But all this would not serve the hospital. But all this would not serve the turn. In this extremity an hundred crowns were delivered to me for the poor, and being thus provided, I sent presently sixty of them to the steward. Which strange providence, how the steward. Which strange providence, how effectual it was to raise his languishing faith, and to refresh his mind after so many toils and cares, may, I think, be easily conjectured. He said, indeed, "Now I will rejoice, even in time of want, in hopes of seeing some discovery of the admirable providence of God, which had been hitherto, as he said, beyond his strength." A little while after we had another hour of prophetion, but the Lord was pleased to for a month, or a year, if you choose. Here students and men of letters find every convenience they can desire, for all the pursuits of science and literature, so far as books and manuscripts and an obliging librarian can aid them.

books and other necessaries for them, Annothed the bottom, Prov. xix. 17. "He these trials, that neither the frame of my mind was discomposed within, nor our want discomposed within, nor our want discomposed without. Soon after this, there was want again in every corner. The same time I was acquainted that twenty-eight steward brought his book and desired me to

Whole No. 1155.

the greatest, and all these little rills of charity shall swell and form that great ocean of he-nevolence and love to God and man which is destined to embrace the world; when the knowledge of the Lord shall cover the earth as the waters cover the sea. Let yours be the blessed sentence, "She hath done what she

Will not all Christians make the first Monday of every menth a day of prayer for the conversion of the world?

Intelligence.

A WALK ABOUT ZION.

Letter to the Editor of the Charleston, S. C. Ob-server, dated Jerusalem, August 22, 1837.

Dear Brother Gildersleeve, Mr. Whiting and myself have been engaged a few days past, in making up several boxes of curiosities for friends at home, and as we wished to send them some of the "stones of Zion," we took a walk there this afternoon for the purpose of collecting several specimens. In our rambles we met with a few incidents which may interest you. Passing by the castle of David and the magnificent Armenian Convent which covers most of that part of Mount Zion, which is at present within the walls, we ushered out by the Gate of David or Zion on the South.—The part of Mt. Zion without the walls, as you are already aware, contains besides, nurserous "pleaseder" aware, contains besides, numerous "ploughed fields," the burying grounds of the Greek, Armenian, and Roman Catholic population, a small Armenian Convent on the reputed site of the house of Caiphas the High Priest, and a cluster of wretched buildings called "Nebby Daoud," or the prophet David. It derives its name from the tomb of the Prophet, under the ruins of an old Mosque, formerly a Church. A small grated window opening in the eastern wall of this building designated the spot where tradition, and the veneration of Moslems, Christians, and Jews have located the tomb of the sweet Psalmist of Israel. This is considered aware, contains besides, numerous "ploughed sweet Psalmist of Israel. This is considered by the Moslems the most sacred place either within or around the Holy City. Not even the "Faithful" themselves dare to intrude upon this consecrated ground. While we were colthis consecrated ground. While we were col-lecting some stones near by, an Arab Shiek ap-proached us, with whom we entered into con-versation concerning the Tomb. After allud-ing to the fact stated above, he mentioned that many years ago a Great Paska attempted to descend into it, contrary to the remonstrances of those who had charge of the sepulchre, but he had or gove were the he had not gone more than four o he had not gone more than four or five steps, when he was struck dumb and blind for his presumption, and died seven days afterwards.

There is a small anti-chamber in which the devout Moslems are permitted to perform their devotions, as they are in the habit of resorting hither every week from Jerusalem for this pur-pose. We inquired of the Shick whether it pose. We inquired of the Shick whether it were possible for us to get into this adjacent room, but he assured us that permission would not be granted, which we knew well enough before we asked the question. We broke off a few fragments from the outer wall of the Mosque, and bidding adieu to our Moslem friend we proceeded on our walk. A few rods from Nebby Daoud we discovered several large subtegrangean recesses in the mountain from Nemby Daoua we discovered several large subterranean recesses in the mountain, which appeared to be both natural caves and excavations, used probably in ancient times as cisterns for rain water. Similar excavations are numerous all around Jerusalem. In several places towards the South and West, on the brow of the mountain, we noticed enor mous masses of the salid reck cut down in such mous masses of the solid rock cut down in such a manner as to lead us to suppose that they were probably the foundations of the walls of "the City of David." How interesting to the Christian to walk amid such ruins, but how nuch more interesting still to anticipate the redicted period, when God shall "arise and ave mercy upon Zion, and when his servants shall take pleasure in her stones and favor the lust thereof." Ps. cii. 13, 14.

dust thereof." Ps. cii. 13, 14.

While thus engaged we saw a Moslem Dervise, or religious devotee, sitting under an olive tree near by. As we came up to him, he asked us our object in gathering those stones. We replied that as Jerusalem was a Holy City in the estimation of Christians as well as Moslems, we intended to send them to friends in our own country who result be desired to our own country, who would be pleased to re-ceive any thing, even a stone, from this place. Yes, said he, the very earth on which we now 1es, said he, the very earth on which we now tread is holy, and so holy that there are men among us who would not walk upon it except barefooted. Moreover the mere fact of sleeping here possesses more merit, than praying in any other land. During our conversation he acknowledged that however holy the place, the people certainly were very wicked, and especially the Mohammedans. He deplored the ways of checits and feith some the Galleyner. want of charity and faith among the followers of the False Prophet at the present day, and perhaps as a compliment to us, remarked that the Christians were far better. The recent visitation of Cholera which swept off 500 in visitation of Cholera which swept off 500 in two or three weeks, he attributed to the sins of the inhabitants, and stated, upon what author-ity I know not, that 27,000 had died this year on the great pilgrimage to Mecca.—Of these but one solitary Moslem went to Paradise, the remainder were all condemned to perdition, and their place in Heaven filled up from the ranks of Christian unbeliever!!! Such were ranks of Christian unbelievers!!! mention them as in part illustrative of the character of this class of religious fanatics. have no time to detail many other equally fool-ish observations which he made. He was very ignorant on all subjects, knew not how to read, had never heard of America, and like multitudes of his sect was spending life, in a lazy, sauntering, profitless manner, content to be regarded by men as a saint, and vainly hoping to merit the favor of God, by acts of

hoping to merit the favor of God, by acts of austerity which he never enjoined, and which are diametrically opposed to his revealed will and the best interests of mankind.

In the immediate vicinity of the Harem Shereef, or the splendid Mosque of Omar, on the site of Solomon's Temple, is a large College of these Dervises who are supported by the alms of the pious Mohammedans. They are about 15 to 20 in number, and are occasionally increased by the arrival of others of their featurity from different portions of the stonally increased by the arrival of others of the Mohammedan world. A short time since there were several from distant India! Jerusalem, and the Musque of Omar, is second in sanctity only to Mecca, the Holy City of the Moslems. prayer in the latter place according to the clief of the Faithful, is worth one thousand

belief of the Faithful, is worth one thousand prayers in other places, while one offered in the former is worth seven hundred!

But I must finish my work. Descending from Mount Zion into the Valley of Tophet, (what a strange contrast in the names of such contiguous places,) we strolled along the bed of the ruined lower pool of Hinnom, and entered the Gate of Jaffa, or Hebron, near the Castle of David, before the unclouded sun of this oriental summer sky, threw his setting Castle of David, before the uncoders this setting this oriental summer sky, threw his setting rays on the desolated city of the Great King. "How hath the Lord covered the daughter of Zion with a cloud in his anger, and cast down from heaven unto the earth the beauty of Is-rael." Let Christians remember her desola-

For the Boston Rec "SHE HATH DONE WHAT SHE COULD."

Of whom among us, may this be said? Let us resolve through Christ strengthening us, in future so to live that it may justly be said of us. We now address those usually styled the weaker sex, but while we remember that the weaker sex, but while we remember that woman was last at the cross and earliest at the grave, we cannot but hope she may be strong in faith and good works; and we would propose deeds of love by one of her own sex, for general imitation. We recently read of one general imitation. We recently read of one who so arranged her affairs, as to be able to command most of her time on the first Monday of every month, when her talent was put to

ry for the benefit of missions, and the avails of her industry cast into the Lord's treasury for that object. Suppose every Christian fe-male who can command her time, should de-posit the fruits of that day's work, in the box posit the Iruis of that day's work, in the box at the Monthly Concert in the evening? Is it more than her duty? more than she owes to her Lord? Say not it would be too trifling to avail any thing; the ocean is made up of drops, the earth of grains, and life of moments; and

resolve to do your duty, in least as well as in

tions and plead earnestly for the time of her tion, and while they pray for the peace of Jerusalem, let their brother and servant be not forgotten.

Yours affectionately, In the bonds of the Gospel,
J. F. LANNEAU.

REVIVALS OF RELIGION.

LUTHERAN CHURCHES.—The editor of the altimore Lutheran Observer has the following pertinent remarks while speaking of revivals: The age of revivals is not yet clean gone tively perusing our pages, have discovered that during the last few months, the indications of a general outpouring of the Spirit have been increasing, until the aspects of some of our churches have become particularly and most delightfully interesting. Revivals have reweight taken place in the churches of brothers Weiser, Martin, (of Va...) Van Alstine, Ruthrauff, (of Lebanon,) Ulrich, Guenther, Lape, and various others whose names do not now occur to our memory. Besides, we have been favored with numerous private communications both from laymen and ministers, an nouncing the most cheering intelligence this subject, so that it is with the best grou ire our readers, that judging fro signs of the times, Jerusalem is again about to shake herself from the dust and to put on her beautiful garments! Verily, a cloud of mercy, rich with promise, seems at present to be hov-ering over our Zion, and it behooves us all to watch and records. watch and pray for the high privilege of par-ticipating in its refreshing libations. We are disposed to regard the new privilege of participating in its refreshing libations. We are disposed to regard the several works of grace already referred to, as mere harbingers and antepasts of richer and more abundant blessings, held in reversion for those who by divine aid shall already and shall already are shall already and shall a

PHILADELPHIA, and elsewhere.—We delight to trace the operations of a genuine revival of religion. It is always accompanied by an un-usual anxiety and interest among the youth such congregations. It is a feature in the churches here. We have conversed with a nan from Boston, it is also manifest From Sabbath Schools and Bible Classes, are received many who are soon to be th

he aid shall place themselves in a suitable addition for their blessed reception. The day

has begun to dawn; the light will grow more effulgent, until the bright beams of mid-day

shall shine upon us in all their radiant lustr

provided we as a church are found in the way of duty. But a word to the wise is sufficient.

we have conversed with the Tract visiters known a period when such universal willing-ness (it may be called a desire,) to be con-versed with on religious subjects prevailed on religious subjects prevailed, and a general corresponding solemnity is ex

In Rev. Mr. Brainerd's congregation, a proin Kev. Mr. Brainerd's congregation, a pro-tracted meeting is in progress, as also in the Second African church, Mary street. Last week protracted exercises were held in Rev. Mr. Chandler's church, in Kensington. By a letter from Rev. Timothy Stow, ad-dressed to the editors of the New York Evan-gelist, we learn that a protracted measure had

gelist, we learn that a protracted meeting had offst, we learn that it is a susquehannah county, is this state, the result of which was greatly accouraging. Fifteen united with the Presbyencouraging. In Constantia village, Oswego county, N.
Y. and the region round about, a most powerful and extensive awakening exists among the

people of God and the impenitent.

A letter from the Rev. J. Tuttle, Jefferson Franklin county. Ohio, states that a protracted meeting held in Lima, (O.) was attended with

pleasing results. A Presbyterian church was to be organised shortly. A work of grace has taken place in Pleasant A work of grace has taken place in Fleasand Hill, Dubias county, Alabama, in which it is ight that 65 have been converted. Also at Mt. Carmel, 24 are supposed to have become

Rev. C. Smith writes from Bolton, Warre co., N. Y., and states, in an account of a revival in that place, "the work at present seem marked and powerful, surpassing altogether any thing I have ever experienced in the Several other towns in that count were enjoying refreshing seasons from the pre-sence of the Spirit. He thinks the number re newed in heart to exceed 100.

PENNSYLVANIA .- Churches of Manyunk and Roxboro, a few miles from Philadelphia.

very interesting report has been received be the Board of the Missionary Society of the Re formed Dutch Church, from the Rev. S. A.

formed Dutch Church, from the Rev. S. A Burnstead, the Pastor of said Churches. "The Church at Manyunk is, at present visited with an effusion of God's Spirit. Man are enquiring, "What shall we do to be saved?" and several cases of conversion hav occurred.

Under a subsequent date, (31st Jan.) Mr. Sabbath before last, we admitted twenty-seven to our commi on confession. There seems, seriousness pervading the congreganion: 25 on confession. on, and appearances are encouraging. is also a very interesting state of things in our Church at Roxboro,"—Ch. Intel.

Parts, Kr .- We mention for the informa tion of those at a distance, who feel an interest in the local concerns of our place, that a reli-gious revival has been, and is progressing in this place, and that many additions have been made to the several churches .- Paris Citizen.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—The postscript of a business letter to the Editors of the N. Y. Observer, dated Rochester, Feb. 5, says: "You may be gratified to learn that we have a very inter-esting state of things in some of our churches in this city, which promises a very general revival. There have been probably over 100 conversions in the Brick church, and the work Preaching every evening, and

RUTLAND, VT .- A letter to the Editors menement of a revival of reli-

Townshend, Vr.—We were informed so time since that a revival of religion was in progress in Townshead. We understand that 42 individuals have been admitted to the Congregational church.—Vt. Chron.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. Gilmanton .- A cloud of been hanging over this place ever present year came in. Indeed for since the present year came in. me weeks previous to the commencement of some weeks previous drops were beginning to the year, its precious drops were beginning to fall. But especially since that time, the show-ers have been plentifully descending. The three Congregational churches, the Methodist church, the Calvinist Baptist church, and the church, the Calvinist Baptist church, and the three Freewill Baptist churches, have been visited and have shared more or less in the In some parts of the town, it is more powerful at this time than ever. And it is hoped it may still go on most gloriously.

fore been enjoyed in Giln some children from 8 to 10 years old. It embraces many young men, who, it is hoped, may yet preach the gospel of Christ. It embraces also a large number of heads of families. Many men in middle life, who have passed through five or six former revivals almost unmoved, have now been hopefully renewed.

The students in the Seminary, have been hap-

y instrumental in promoting the work. Redifferent denominations of Christians. different sects have united in laboring, not for a party, but for the salvation of souls and the glory of God. Such a state of things, is most blessed, & calls for devout thanksgiving to God.

It is a time also of rich blessing in many towns in the vicinity. The revival has extended into nearly all the adjacent churches. Barnstead, Pittsfield, London and Meredith Bridge, are now enjoying refreshing seasons from the presence of the Lord. In Northwood also, the work still continues with great pow-er. Indeed, if we are correctly informed, there scarcely a church in Deerfield Association that is not in a greater or less degree experi-encing the visitation of the Holy Sprit at this time. The revival at Sandwich, is said to be time. The revival at Sandwich, is said to be wonderful and continues. It is truly a season of the right hand of the most high God. We hear from different parts of the State, good news respecting Zion. What church will not arise and be in a waiting posture?—Advocate.

HARTFORD, Ct. - We feel authorized to say HARTFORD, Ut.—We feel authorized to say, there is evidently a special work of Divine Grace in progress in this city. It commenced about four weeks since, in one of the Baptist churches, and has extended more or less into all the congregations. And it is gratifying to be able to testify, as we can very distinctly, that the people of God here, find occasion to say, "Lo, this is our God." The work is one which God has taken into His own hands, and is carrying forward in His own way. It has is carrying forward in His own way. It has been the result of no human calculations, or nachinery; it is attended, so far as we know with no tricks, or high-pressure movement, n great excitement, or noise; in short, it is n evival got up by human effort, or sustain revival got up by human effort, or sustained by crafty management, but the arm of the Lord is revealed; the operations of the Divine Spirit are powerful. And we are happy to add, what we learn from information, that the work is as powerful in the congregation of colored people as in any part of the city.—Hart, Watchman.

A correspondent, under date of Monsor A correspondent, under date or atomson, Mass. Feb. 13, writes as follows.—An interest-ing revival of religion commenced in this place last week. There are thirty or forty hopeful conversions, and the work is still going for-

ANDOVER.—A work of grace has been in progress in this place for three or four mouths, which embraces 50 or more in Rev. Mr. Langstroth's society.

MAINE .- A Letter to the Editor of the Bos MAINE.—A Letter to the Editor of the Dos-ton Recorder, dated Portland, Feb. 12, says: "We have very interesting revivals all around us, and are beginning to bope, and to look for something among ourselves. We think there is some little waking up among Christians here; our meetings for prayer are better attended, and I think that a few are pleading in earnest, and laboring with zeal for the conversion of sinners. I hope our expectations are not to be disappointed

Revival on Block Island .- This island is situated 30 miles south of Newport, R. I. in the Atlantic ocean. Its surface is seven by four miles. It has but one township, (New-Shoreham,) and one denomination of Christians, (Baptist.) There has been an interesting revival there. The church is united to a man, and a few Sabhaths since, twenty were added to their number, principally heads of families and persons of influence. Twenty more stand as candidates for baptism. There is a large number of inquirers, and the work appears to be in its commencement .- Ch. Watchman abr.

Fishkille, R. L.-There has also been an interest ing revival in the Baptist church of this place, resulting in twenty or thirty hopeful conversions-many yet inquiring. The proprietors of the factory estab lishments permitted their hands to attend the meetings during the day, from time to time, and shut their gates in the evening that all might attend .- Ib.

Virginia .- There have been several extensive re ivals among the Baptists in Virginia the past year.

Pittsfield. - A series of meetings has been held by e Methodists, in which other denominations united, which has been apparently much blessed .- Ib.

BOSTON RECORDER. Friday, Feb. 23, 1838.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. WASHINGTON, FEB. 17th, 1838.

The proceedings in Congress for the last fortnight nave fallen considerably below the average degree of interest and importance, a kind of fact which is in the nain correctly indicated by the general emptiness of he lobbies and galleries. In a few instances, however, both have been densely crowded. The Senate have been almost wholly engaged on the sub-Treasu-ry scheme. Mr. Wright made a two days' exposition of the Bill, in a dry statistical speech, which mos supposed somewhat ingenious, but few listened to supposed somewhat ingenious, but few listened to.

Mr. Rives followed, and offered a substitute for the Bill, a good deal like his substitute of the last se proposing a State Bank system, limited to twenty-fiv table, and located solely in reference to the condition offices of government have been granted to such naand wants of the Treasury, requiring that all Banks selected should resume or should have resumed specie payments by the first of July next. He supported this substitute in a speech of two days, which displayed much scholarship, tested and seven much scholarship, tested and seven much scholarship. played much scholarship, taste and research, and which was of course listened to throughout by a large and respectable audience. Mr. R. is an accomplished and respectable audience. Mr. R. is an accomplisher gentleman and classic scholar, with a little affectation but no pedantry. Mr. Hubbard, of New Humpshire also made a two days' speech, with his characte plainness and common sense; against the substitute and in favor of the Bill; but for some reason which l and in favor of the Bill; but for some reason which I do not fully comprehend, almost no one heard him. It was owing in part doubtless to those qualities which render his composition most comprehensible by the people at large, the want of novelty and of nice re-finements. He is however, far more respected here finements. He is however, far more respected here both as a man and statesman than his former col-league, Mr. Hill, though his present colleague, Mr. Pierce, stands very well here, and I believe justly.

both in public and private estimation.

Messrs, Niles and Smith, of Connecticat, are very different men from what might be expected from one of the two States most celebrated in the Union for general learning and talent. They are both self made men, such as might spring up in almost any nook of the country. Mr. N's character most evidently bears upon it the stamp of the moulds of newspaper paragraphs, in which, like Mr. Hill be has long been a proficient. He also spoke two days on the sub-Treasury scheme, and though he had almost no auditors, he manifested all that astuteness which is attained by making any thing every thing or nothing of all men's opinions, motives and achievements. I have heard it said by those who ought to be good judges of his own party, that his speech will in print tell best of all on the public mind in favor of the sub-Treasury. general learning and talent. They are both self made ree Congregational churches, the Methodist church, the Calvinist Baptist church, and the ree Freewill Baptist churches, have been sisted and have shared more or less in the essing. It is believed not less than three saing. It is believed not less than three word in this town, within the five or six eexe in this town, within the five or six essential this town, within the five or six exest into than ever. And it is hoped it may ill go on most gloriously. So extensive a work of grace has never been enjoyed in Gilmanton. It embraces many young men, who, it is hoped, may tet preach the gospel of Christ. It einheraces from one sided party newspapers.

tention, by a crowded audience above and below. He especially repelled with great boldness the charge of the President, that the late remarkable political revolution in New York State, was owing to the fluence and interference of the Banks; and he sho on the contrary that in some six or eight neighbo counties, where there were no Banks, the change countes, where there were no banks, the change had been twice as great as the average change throughout the State. Mr. T. unlike Mr. Rives, casts no longing lingering looks back to the party from which he has separated. "The conservatives," he said, have been called a Spartan band; and if they are called on to lay down their arms they will give the Spartan anwer, " Come and take them.

oun made a very able speech in support the sub-Trensury, and against the banking system generally; though it had more in it of the high wrought sophistry, for which he is distinguished, that any speech I ever heard from him before. To unany speech I ever heard from min con-ravel his split bair fabric would take too your space; but I may give one example, the Ranks, by being made the depositories o the Banks, by being made the depositories of the pu lie money, became in effect the Treasury; and the loaning out or using that money, is therefore contratto the Constitution, which requires that no mone shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law. This is evidently part of the late notion that the Treasury must have given locality or localities; and from this very reason-ing it must follow, that till the money gets into such localities, and as soon as it leaves them, (for transfer,) they may be drawn and made use of in any way without infringing the Constitution. It is astonishing that such a mind as Mr. Calboun's, should not discerthe absolute necessity of making the Treasury unde curity, as well as what covers the substance, of the

I have heard conjectures that the sub-Treasury will fail in the Senate; but I do not believe though Mr. Grundy and doubtless Mr. Morri their instructions by voting against it. hear no expectation expressed that it will survive its progress in the House. Here it is thought it must ogress in the House. Here it is thought in it; and the prospect now is, that we shall go on at ist till another session, pretty much as we have one, desolation behind, and darkness before.

The House were engaged more than two days on a charge of corruption by the "Spy in Washington," against a member of Congress. The galleries were crowded to overflowing, and deep excitement felt on what turned out there a mere bubble, the member in mestion not belonging to that House. Mr. Ruggles of Maine, then published a statement that he had of James, then published a statement that he had drawn a specification for the invention of a lock to be used on the mail, which the inventor complained the Post Office Department had unjustly slighted; and for this work Mr. R. was to receive a quarter of the patent right. Such was his statement; but a yankee would guess that he was also to use his influence, (pretty heavy there,) with the Department, to get the lock into exclusive public use. This latter service lock into exclusive public use. This latter service would very naturally be called "pulling the wires. Mr. Webster, at Mr. R.'s own request, has started an investigation in the Senate on this subject, which will probably be held the ensuing week; and Mr. R.

ill be honorably acquitted if it can be done.

The House, since they disposed of the Mississippi dection, have been much engraged on the northeast-roboundary, for the settlement of which question as Canada difficulties afford probably increased facilities; perhaps on the principle that a man is not likely much to regard an orange when he is fighting for an arm. On the same principle perhaps, a Bill has been introduced in the Senate, to establish the Dregon Territory, north of latitude 42 deg. and west of the Rocky Mountains, to be occupied by a fort and a United States military force, a port of entry to be established, and the country then made subject to the United States revenue laws. The appropriation of his Bill is \$50,000.

Mr. Webster has performed his part well and faithfully, in regard to the Commonwealth Bank, pensions and fishermen's bounties, though I fear without much ultimate success; and Mr. Davis, also, in relation to your ice breaking company, in whose be-half he pushed a Bill at once almost through the Yours, &c.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

We have just received a file of the Sere Friend of India." from which we glean various matters of interest respecting affairs in that quarter of the

The Persian language, which for seventy years has een the language in which many of the most important government transactions have been carried on, is pidly departing from us. It had lingered in Bengal after having been abandoned in the other provin but is soon to be entirely disused there. "If a prenium were to be offered," says an India writer, for an essay on the best means of mystifying public siness, and confounding the distinctions of right and wrong, we question whether it would not be at once awarded to the individual who should recommend the use of a foreign language like the Persian.

"The Chumdrika," is the name of a paper pub shed in Calcutta, advocating the tenets of the old eathenism of India, the burning of widows on the funeral pile, &c. It is conducted by a native Hindoo, and has made high claims to the countenance of rthodox pagans, on the ground of its own eminence odical may be seen, in the fact that its circulation is limited to twelve copies!

Education of Natives in English .- This is very cipal stations, and several thousand youth are actively engaged in the study of English. As an instance of the prevailing taste, we may mention that when a new college was lately opened at Hooghly, in which means of instruction were furnished in Oriental and English in equal proportions, eleven bundred students flocked to the English department, while but three hundred attended the other

The Hooghly College above named had the follow ing singular origin. A wealthy Mahomedan, who ferred. As the guardians of said property were guilty of great misconduct, the British government assumed his wings over us. the care of the property, which, under their manage ment became so productive as to meet the specifica tions of the will, and leave a large surplus. This they have devoted to the interests of popular education, and on it has been founded the flourishing Hooghly College.

OPIUM IN CHINA.

One of the Chief Councillors of the Chinese Empire, has recently entered a very earnest and able protest against a proposal to legalize the trade of opium, so as to turn the national propensity for the drug into a means of increasing the Imperial revenue. Such a proposal is only following out the precise line of policy adopted by us barbarians, in regard to the importation and traffic in ardent spirits.

But the Chinese Chief Councillor opposes the plan. by a document which is distinguished for extensive knowledge, sound sense, and clear reasoning. In 1792 the use of opium was scarcely known in China. Even in 1817 only three thousand chests were sold there. But in twenty years following, the importation has been augmented by more than a thousand per cent, the quantity of 1836-87 having been hundred robbers, in boats, armed. He had with little short of 34,000 chests.

province of Yunaro, it is cultivated " all over the hills of the champaign country," and more than 700 chests are annually produced in only one of these provinces. From an acre planted with poppies, ten times as much gain can be realized as from one planted with rice.

22000 7200

The Chinese Councillor above alluded to, draws ar affecting picture of the evils of the use of opium. Its enervating influence is felt in the Chinese armies whose discomfiture in some recent battles is as-cribed to this cause. He relates the instance of the Island of Formosa, "whose inhabitants were once sprightly, active, good soldiers, and successful in battle. But the red-haired man, (Englishmen,) went among them and introduced opium; the natives become feeble and enervated, submitted to a foreign yoke, and ultimately were completely subjugated These Englishmen introduced opium into China, to weaken an enfeeble the Celestial Empire. If not early aroused to a sense of our danger, we shall find ourselves ultimately on the last step towards ruin."

That China has been drugged beyond any fair pros pect of redemption by English love of gain, can scarcely be questioned. And the amount of evil that has been thus poured upon that populous empire, defies all calculation. It has sown calamities broadeast over the land. Such has become the excessive and desperate thirst of the people for this drug, tha all Imperial edicts, though written in blood, are empty sounds. "The local officers have received these edicts kneeling, and offered the usual oblation of in cense, but have proceeded without delay to violate their injunctions, and have used them for no other purpose than to " squeeze" a larger douceur out of the oplum merchants." Thus, government efforts, however sincere, are unavailing in preventing the evil

The Chinese Councillor mentioned above enlists, in the true spirit of humanity and patriotism, in the endeavor to procure the passage of laws more severe than the present, that if possible his country may be delivered from this evil. We confess we cannot but look with deep interest upon the picture thus presented before us. A great and populous empire, wounded, bleeding, enervated and appproaching the brink of ruin, taking measures to force out of its borders the terrible agent of its calamities; and that ngent, introduced by whom? Who speeds the fiery torrent that leaves all behind in desolation? Who gives these wounds? Who draws the life-blood of the kingdom? Who scatters the poison that so horribly destroys the body, and so fatally strikes at the welfare of the soul? It is not a pagan nation; a sister in moral darkness. It is not Japan, nor Siam, nor Burmah. The chief agent, the mightiest of all in this work of ruin, is one of the most enlightened nations on earth; England, whose praise for philanthropy and piety is echoed round the globe, whose ministers of gospel mercy are found on almost every pagan shore, are found in this same China, to join as they most sincerely do their own lamen with this Chinese Councillor over this work of death

We repeat it. It is deeply interesting to see as in the document before us, a distinguished Chinese ruler attempting to stem the torrent, already all but over whelming; to see him charge on a Christian nation, as he most justly does, the guilt of keeping in motion those engines of evil, which are fast ruining his country: to see him, in the true spirit of philanthropy and patriotism, raising his voice to arrest, if possible, the impending destruction.

ITEMS.

We learn from the Michigan Observor that a so y had been formed in that State, called " the West ern Michigan Society, to benefit the Indians." It an pears that a chief of the Ottawa tribe, with forty of is followers had visited some of the western set ments of that State, requesting aid to buy land for cultivation, and to obtain schools for their children, and to live and find an home under the laws of th State. The following is the language of the Chief in one part of his speech. "We want teachers, that we may learn like white men; and we have taken fast hold of your arm and cannot let you go, for you are our friend; we mean to hold on, if we can, as long as we may live; and when we fall off, we hope you will take up our children. We are poor; our minds are dark; we need light, and we look to you for it.'

At the January meeting of the South Carolina Methodist Conference, a report was presented by Rev. Dr. Capers, on the subject of the religious instruct of the negroes. "It was a report of the labors of eleven missionaries located in different districts in the State, among our own colored population. The report states, there were over 600 adults connecte with the church, and over 4000 children and youth in a regular course of catechetical instruction; that the missionaries met with the kindest reception and the greatest encouragement from the planters on whose estates they labored; and that there was now Missian and authorient in that State to employ one hundred laborers; that the conference stood pledged to occupy this field as fast as new means could be obtained, in Summer or Winter, in weal or woe, in life or death." Above fourteen hundred dollars were collected at this meeting in aid of said Missionary oper-

"In adopting this title, "the church," says the Episcopal Recorder, we are to be no more conceived as reflecting upon others or as denving the rights of others, than in familiarly calling our residence " the house," we deny that others have a dwelling place besides." We are glad to see an old mistake of "spiritual potentates and powers" thus corrected, viz. the mistake that non-episcopal denominations are died thirty years since, and who was of the Shea left "to the uncovenanted moreies of God." We are sect, left his property to the benefit of his sect, thankful that "the Zion that we love" is recognized pointing out in his will the special benefits to be con- as a part of the household of faith, and that we as really have "an house," as though a Bishop spread

Death of Missionaries .- We learn the painful in lligence that Rev. Jacob Thomas, a Baptist Missionary, who sailed from Boston in Oct. 1836, was killed by the sudden falling of two trees across the centre of the boat, as he was passing, with his companions, up the river Brahamaputra, on the way to his destination. The boat immediately sunk; but it being shoal water, the rest of the company escaped. It is supposed Mr. Thomas was killed by the falling of the trees, as the largest one lay across his body. Mrs. Thomas has endured the affliction with much Christian fortitude .- Mrs. Catharine B. M. Hall, Hampden, from the first settlement of the country to wife of the Rev. Levi Hall, who sailed from this place in the same vessel with Mr. Thomas, also died t Keouk Phyon, the 15th of July last, of a fever, after a few days illness .- Ch. Watchman abridged.

Remarkable Escape from Robbers .- Rev. Mr. Kincaid, Baptist missionary from India, a few months since, attempted to force his way through the wilderness from Ava to Sadiga, but failed for want of attendants and provisions. On his return, while deseending a river, he was overtaken by a band of two would rescue every important character and event In spite too of the royal edicts, the Chinese have The robbers commenced firing upon them, when Mr. our country.

"A brief notice of the labors of Rev. Mr. Hawley. and these Indians, was given in the last Recorder, under the head of "Old Missionery Journal."

is cultivated in six provinces in the empire. In the | mean and cowardly to fire upon unarmed men, but | relating to the history of revivals of religion in y that they might have every thing about him and his College, by Prof. Goodrich. And we will are boat. They made prisoners of him and his atten-He soon found means to escape, but fell immediately into the hands of another band, who treated him with great cruelty. While they were deliberating about putting him to death, he escaped, having been stripped almost entirely of his clothing. If fled to the mountains, and reached Ava in about six days. The native Christians escaped the robbers. but did not reach Ava till the end of six weeks, when they were astonished to find Mr. K. supposing he had been murdered.

DEAF AND DUMB.

According to the last census, there were Carolina, one hundred and nine deaf and dumb persons, between the years of 14 and 25. By an act of the Legislature of that State, passed in 1834, \$25,00 were appropriated to defray the expense of sending such of these persons as were indigent, to the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb at Hartford. But six or seven applications of the kind have been made for their aid, which is ascribed by the Commissioners to the ignorance in interior districts of the above mentione law, and to the want of acquaintance with the char acter and discipline of the Hartford Asylum.

UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA.

We have received a copy of the valedictory lress of Rev. Alva Woods, D. D. on resigning the presidency of this institution, which he has held for seven years, with a catalogue of the faculty and stodents, and a history of the institution. The address sets forth, in an able manner, the importance of maintaining our language and morals in their purity. and points out the dangers to both, in a very lucid

This institution is located at Tuscaloosa, Alabar It went into operation in the spring of 1831, under the presidency of Dr. Woods, who was transferred from the Transylvania University, in Kentucky. It has flourished, under his auspices, and it now co tains 101 students; the average yearly number for seven years, having been 109. The course of in struction is thorough. The Library consists of more than 3000 volumes.

This is the University at which we some time ago oticed a most disgraceful riot among the students originating in the spirit of slavery, which they drink in from childhood, and fostered by the general practice of carrying deadly weapons. It appears that these disturbances have led to the resignation of the president; though he carries with him the unanimous ap probation of the Trustees, who express great regret that his connection with the institution should cease This is but a single instance among the many, which go to show that the existence of slavery is detrime tal to the good order and improvement of society.

QUARTERLY REGISTER OF THE AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY

We find in the last No. an interesting article fre Rev. Calvin Hitchcock, of Randolph, Mass. on the difficulties of the Christian ministry. He shows it difficult for a minister to feel as he ought, to preach as he ought, to live as he ought, and difficult to please every man "for his good to edification." The esay closes with a judicious caution to young men to weigh well the subject of entering the ministry; and with some valuable hints to a class of persons increasing, we fear, who have been educated for the mir try, but who have declined the pastoral office. The sarious objections made by this class to said office are vell met, and the interrogations mingled with them how the author knows how to " sling stones at an

air's breadth, and not miss." This No. of the Register also contains an article titled " the encouragement of good habits of readng in pious young men preparing for the ministry nder the patronage of Education Societies." The from the pen of Prof. Hadduck, of Dartmouth College. After some valuable remarks on the char cter and influence of the young men in question Prof. H. expresses his views in the form of distinct rinciples; that the reading in which such young men ould be encouraged, should never be a primary obect of education; that the student should be encour aged to read much; that too much care can hardly be ken to confine the student to original and well principled authors; that he should read with reference, ssible, to some definite end; and especially that he hould habitually read a class of books whose direct endency is to nourish moral sentiments, and diffuse Christian spirit over the whole mental character.

This article is written in the lucid and vigorou tyle of Prof. H. It is full of good sense and the isdom of careful observation, and we might say of happy experience. The essay shows the writer is capable of giving the most valuable advice in the most attractive manner. It would be wishing well to the country to desire that this essay might be read by every student in it, and that its advice might be care fully and conscientiously followed.

The present No. contains also an interesting notice of the New Hampshire Historical Society, by Rev. N. Bouton, of Concord. This society was founded in 1823. It has published five volumes of 300 pages each, which, among other valuable matters contain historical sketches of some of the most important towns in the State. "The Society's Library consists of about 1,500 volumes; a considerable collection of pamphlets and newspapers; a small collection of inerals and some valuable manuscripts, ancient coins and Indian relics; the whole forming a valuable beinning."

We also find, from the pen of Dr. Church, its Secetary, a history of the General Association of the Congregational Ministers of New Hampshire. It was formed July 28th, 1747. The system of doctrines contained in the Assembly's Shorter Catechism, is the basis of the Association. Many of the Annual neetings of this body have been attended with very recious revivals of religion; and " when revivals o religion have not followed, other very decided effects of an excellent religious character have been wit-

This No. is also enriched with the continuation Memoirs of Ministers who have graduated at Harvard College since its foundation, by John Farmer, and a omplete list (commenced,) of the Congregational Ministers in the county of Hampshire, Franklin and the present time; accompanied with historical notices of each, by Prof. B. B. Edwards. These gentlemen have done great service by labors of this kind. They have shaken the dust from piles of old manuscripts memorials, &c. and thus have rescued from the obivion to which they were hastening, many interesting and instructive facts relating to the early history o New England. A few such indefatigable men, scattered over the States and territories of this Union. from forgetfulness, and furnish thus all the materials him four young men, Burman converts from Ava. | that could be of any worth to the future historians of

farther, what the articles noticed above more li proclaim, that the Quarterly Register sustains to its previous reputation; and we hope we shall ; have to record in our day the setting of this good luminary.

TOUR UPON THE CAPE. [FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT .- Continued.]

DISTRICT OF MARSHPEE, concluded .-- Rev. D. iel Williams, a contemporary of Watts and D_{tot} dridge, established a fund to be employed for the conversion of the Indians in this country. This fur was to be intrusted to the corporation of Hary College. For some time it was left to accumulate till now it amounts to \$13,000. Rev. Phineas Fist a graduate of Harvard College, was commiss 1809 or 10, by the corporation holding that fund concurrence with the Board of Overseers, to lab among the Marshpee Indians. After having proseco ted his labors about a year and a half, hy a conce rence of the Board and Corporation, he was ordaine A delegation from the latter body was present on occasion. The corporation agreed to give Mr. Ik a salary of \$500, to be paid quarterly, so long as should continue to preach in the District The

seers, on their part, agreed to give him the use of

wood land, then already appropriated as a parsonag

and also to appropriate enough more land to sun

and winter a horse and two cows. This was set

apart by a resolve of the General Court. Sometime in the early part of Mr. Fish's miniamong the Indians, his religious views underwent very important change; and the character of his preaching underwent a corresponding change. Since that period he has, I believe, enjoyed, as he certain does at the present time, the confidence and fellow ship of the evangelical ministers in his neighborhood They all bear testimony to his worth as a man, a scholar and a Christian minister. And if any and opinion can be formed, by the cordial welcome, de lightful interview, and kind entertainment which a stranger enjoyed at his hospitable dwelling, I can most heartily accord with that testimony. The Coporation and Board continued to meet their agreenents promptly, and the larger part of the Indiana continued to attend on his ministry with apparent interest and profit, till about 1828. There was a small umber of Indians, from the first, who cherished Baptist sentiments. These held meetings most of the time, by themselves, and some eight or nine preachers have attempted, from time to time, to make a stand among them, though none have long continued

But Mr. Fish has always been invited to perform pa-

In 1828, the Corporation withdrew one sixth of

Mr. F.'s salary, on the ground that the interest of the

rochial duties in all parts of the plantation.

fund had been overrated, and that the College had thereby sustained a loss. In 1836, they deducted one half of the remaining part of his salary, leaving him but \$260 from the fund. The other half is given to the selectmen of Marshpee, for religious uses, to be appropriated at their discretion; and they appro priate it for the maintenance of a Baptist ministe who preaches on the Sabbath and teaches school during the rest of the week. This last deduction of the salary of Mr. Fish, was made in connection with petition from the Indians, in which they represente Mr. F. as not being useful among them; and in which they requested that he might be removed, and that a part of the income of the fund might be appropriated for the benefit of their schools. They were probably induced to take this course by the art and management of the foreign Indian alluded too in my last. s believed that most of the present dissatisfaction with Mr. Fish, exhibited by this unfortunate and degenerating race, is occasioned by a foreign influence. which, for years, has been more or less constant felt among them. This influence has led many of the Indians to regard him with a jealous eye, who is probably their best friend; (though he may not be so loud in proclaiming his friendship as some others who has for years been with them in their joys and in their sorrows, and who has mingled his tears with theirs around the graves of their children and dearest friends; ves, this man of God, who has been their religious guide and teacher, they have been induced to regard as an enemy, as hostile to their civil lib erty and happiness! They have even been persuaded to lay claim to the little spot of wilderness which he has made to bud and blossom like the rose, and to the comfortable dwelling, erected by his own hard earnings, of which he has a legal title!! Such are the unhappy effects, in relation to Mr. Fish and the Indians themselves, of this foreign interference. But Mr. Fish still has a considerable field opened before him, with prospects of future usefulness, unless these influences from abroad should continue to widen the present dissatisfaction. He has had a flourishing bhath School for 60. about 40 scholars; and there has been no other in the district, till within two or three years. There is a library of more than 300 volumes, in which the scholars have manifested a good degree of interest. This school has heretofore been attended, in some seasons, by all denominations. Most of the youth especially promising, it is said, have been members of the Salboth School. There are now two small schools kept alternately, one each Sabbath, under the direction of the Baptist minister.

The church at Marshpee, according to tradition, was organized by Eliot. Since him there has been long succession of missionaries, three by the name of Bourn.* The church now numbers about 22 ment bers, of whom two are colored and about twent whites. There was an addition, the last summ a vonth of 16 who was a member of the Saldath School. The house in which Mr. Fish preaches, is situated in the midst of the forest. It is entirely sur rounded by woods, with no dwelling in sight. It is suffering very much for want of repairs: but an appropriation will probably be made for the ourness of repairing it, by the General Court at its present ses-

The children on this plantation, are favored with very good advantages for schooling. There are two districts, in each of which a good school house has been erected at the expense of the Commonw The present number of scholars, as appears from the report of the commissioners, between the ages of 4 and 16, is 68. The average attendance in summer is about 34, and in winter about 45. The schools which are now taught by two white teachers, are well supplied with books, a portion of which are furnished at the expense of the district. They receive towards the maintenance of their schools, \$100 from the Massachusetts school fund, and the interest of \$1,000 of the surplus revenue; and besides this, they have the means, would they properly improve them, and were they disposed, of doing not a little themselves. I spent a few moments in one of the schools. The number of pupils present was very small; smaller than usual, it was said, owing to the severity of the

Februa day. A part of th

white. Among th eral as bright, inte as are often seen eves, and the fixed tion which they addressed to the my bosom. What could they be place could they enjoy rental example a teresting children them, and become of intoxicating drink

NOTE .- By a type

REV. M The following delayed. As a si nent servant of C antertained and sta ness," we feel not volved in the contr of individual chara of truth and fairne have no hesitation mit no reply, to a " to our columns.

Mr. Editor, -I in your paper, sign and should be glad nd should be glassy you have deter you will permit m nestly requesting to lon of the " Letter New Haven Th carrespondent witho candid perusal. Ti but a trifle, and can hope that all who fe read and judge for t Although I am no thor of the Letters a pondent, I hope y your pledge to the words in reference

1. Mr. Nettletor part, of the Letters 2. The following teristic error, that he encourage too early ence of present excit many of the suppose sequently proved s have had opportunity entirely unfounded:

entirely unlounded; firming that it will I great body of New opportunity to witner labors.

3. The following that the true is the sense what has he been about what has we unineally keep the was emineally keep. what has he been a be was eminently k vivals; but since th and write, and talk ven, there has been a and success. He see grave by every blow ren. May the good time when our dear b change his course, be was in former

hined upon his head Now what does and writing and tall Haven, and striking tleton has expres nature and tendency is true. He has d h the New Hay done it in conversation is friends. And has has not every man a regard to the charact which are published disseminated? Who to speak in public and through the press, an arest of the world? rest of the world? brethren at New Hav impeached their moti wards them an unchri them harsh and oppro evidence of any thing done? He has kind done? He has kind decidedly maintained truth. And is he for dered? He began to the peculiar views of as they began to be b oodly labors and suc cess even in the city mental of powerful parts of the country. long as he bad strong be known that for se formerly, and much of that a man who has the having worn himself of when his health and be taunted and so that he has been aunted and repr ne he once did, is c to request those who these taunts, to wait t of the labor which has God, and till they have God, and till they have them remember too, the ful their own labors of the day when their str

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Condition of Wo Parker, President Slavery Society. The author under tellectual and moral e are by no means disp equality of condition. tion to man, and the litical, and ecclesias bond any danger that her sex generally that therity of their husbr legislators, judges, re ters, that she will be even should she con from some cause, imb " lord of creation," ent of tyrants, no bett doubt she considers it. come under the domi man! Of the estima amon powers of the Bible and the hole form some idea from the book; as well as the she regards every thin; 44 My mind is entirel tions reverence which were not inspired. I the my standard, believing and I also claim to

ds of religion in Yala And we will only say noticed above more loudly terly Register sustains nobj and we hope we shall no the setting of this goodly

ON THE CAPE.

ESPONDENT .- Continued.] HPEE, concluded .- Rev. Da. aporary of Watts and Dod. s in this country. This fund the corporation of Harvard it was left to accumulate 3,000. Rev. Phineas Fish. ration holding that fund, in ard of Overseers, to labor s. After having prosecar and a half, by a concur. rporation, he was ordained er body was present on the on agreed to give Mr. Fish paid quarterly, so long as he in the District. The overed to give him the use of the ppropriated as a parsonage, wo cows. This was set

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February 23, 1839.

addressed to them, awakened peculiar emotions in my bosom. What might not these children become, could they be placed in favorable circumstances, and could they enjoy a refined, virtuous, Christian parental example and instruction! Alas! shall these interesting children follow the examples all around them, and become the slaves of indolence and the love of intoxicating drink! Yours, &c. B.

NOTE.—By a typographical error the population of Fal-mouth,—in my account of that town in a recent Recorder, was made to be 27 or 28,000. It should have been 27 or 28

REV. MR. NETTLETON.

The following communication has been too long delayed. As a simple and just vindication of an eminent servant of Christ against the misapprehensions entertained and stated by a " Lover of truth and fairnesa," we feel not only at liberty, but under obligations to publish it. As it relates not to any principles involved in the controversy, but simply to the defence of individual character; a defence which every "lover of truth and fairness," will be glad to see,-we can have no hesitation on the ground of our pledge to admit no reply, to a " Lover of truth, &c." to admit it

to our columns.

Mr. Editor,—I have read the long communication in your paper, signed "A lover of truth and fairness," and should be glad to say a few things in reply. But as you have determined to admit no reply. I hope you will permit me at least, to unite with you in earnestly requesting your readers not to form their opinion of the "Letters on the Origin and progress of the New Haven Theology," from the statements of your correspondent without giving the book a careful and candid perusal. The book is not large. It will cost but a trifle, and can soon be read; and I do sincerely hope that all who feel an interest in the subject, will read and judge for themselves.

d and judge for themselves.
Although I am not permitted to vindicate the nuor of the Letters against the charges of your correspondent, I hope you will not deem it inconsistent with your pledge to the public to permit me to say a few words in reference to Mr. Nettleton. It is due to the character of a greatly injured man. I wish to say, 1. Mr. Nettleton is not the author in whole, or in part, of the Letters on the New Haven Theology.

2. The following statement of your correspondent

2. The following statement of your correspondent truly surprising. "As to the converts under Mr. truly surprising. "As to the converts under Mr. ettleton, it has always been remarked, as a charac-istic error, that he was too credulous, inclined to courage too early hope, too much under the influnee of present excitement and appearances, and that cany of the supposed converts under his labors, sub-equently proved spurious." Now, Mr. Editor, I are had opportunity to know from personal observation for a series of years, that this representation is ntirely unfounded; and I have no hesitation in afficient the strength of the series that it will be expensed to be set by the ning that it will be pronounced to be so by the at body of New England pastors who have had parturity to witness the character and fruits of his rtunity to witness the character and fruits of his

The following remark is also exceedingly unjust d cruel. "Brother Nattleton-where is he, and hat has he been about these last ten years? Once was eminently known and blest in the work of re-als; but since the moment he began to whisper, I write, and talk against the brethren at New Ha-n, there has been a fatal end of his goodly labors d success. He seems to have been digging his own May the good Lord of the vineyard hasten the se when our dear brother Nettleton will rise again, ange his course, and become to the churches what was in former years, when the candle of the Lord ned upon his head."

Now what does this writer mean by whispering, nd writing and talking against the brethren at New aven, and striking blows at them? That Mr. Net-tion has expressed his honest convictions as to the sture and tendency of the New Haven speculations, true. He has done it in many private interviews to the New Haven brethren themselves. He has e it in conversation with others, and in letter friends. And has he not had a right to do not every man a right to express his opinion in gard to the character and tendency of sentiments hich are published to the world and industriously minuted? Who are the men that have a right sak in public and in private, in the pulpit and gb the press, and to impose silence on all the of the world? But has Mr. Nettleton treated the at of the world? But has Mr. Nettleton treated the sthren at New Haven with unkindness? Has he peached their motives? Has he manifested toards them an unchristian spirit? Has he applied to
sun harsh and opprobrious epithets? Where is the
idence of any thing like this? What then has he
as? He has kindly, affectionately, solemnly and
cidedly maintained what he believes to be the
th. And is he for this to be reproached and slanred? He began to express his dissatisfaction with
a peculiar views of the New Haven Divines as soon
they began to be broached, which was more than began to be broached, which was more tha teen years ago. And was there "an end of his Since that time, if my ion serves me, he has labored with great sucin the city of New Haven, and been instru-powerful and extensive revivals in other arts of the country. He did not remit his labors so may as he bad strength to endure them. It ought to a known that for several years he has had to struggle with impaired health and an enfeebled constitution; that he has been utterly unable to labor as he did ormerly, and much of the time to labor at all. Now normery, and much of the time to labor at all. Now that a man who has been so eminently useful, after having worn himself out in the service of the church, when his health and strength are prostrated, should be taunted and reproached because he does not labor as he once did, is cruel in the extreme. Permit me to request those who are in the habit of repeating these taunts, to wait till they have performed one half at the labor which has been preformed by this way of are though the hard performed one half the labor which has been performed by this man of d, and till they have accomplished a hundredth part the good of which he has been instrumental. Let remember too, that however abundant and us I their own labors may now be, they may yet so day when their strength will fail. A. Z.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Condition of Woman; addressed to Mary S. Parker, President of the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society. By Sarah M. Grimke. The author undertakes to prove not only the in-

ectual and moral equality of the sexes, (which we

ire by no means disposed to dispute,) but also the uality of condition, involving freedom from subjecon to man, and the possession of the same civil, pocal, and occlesiastical rights. We do not appreand any danger that she will be able to convince Thus it will be seen that, with one or two exception ity of their husbands, and become politicians, gislators, judges, reformers, or preachers; much To enforce the duty of making direct and earnes some cause, imbibed a strong antipathy to the men powers of mind, and her veneration for School lesson had taken the place of the morning ser-Bible and the holy men who wrote it, we may mon. The teachers had labored with the pupils, for

regards every thing done by men. a reverence which is attached to the English ver-of the Bible. King James's translators certainly e not inspired. I therefore claim the original as I also claim to judge for myself what is the ate remembrance of many friends.

meaning of the inspired writers, because I believe it to be the solemn daty of every individual to search the Scriptures for themselves, with the aid of the Holy Spirit, and not be governed by the views of any

Holy Spirit, and not be governed by the views of any man, or set of men."

"To work willingly with her hands, to open her hands to the poor, to clothe herself with silk and purple, to look well to her household, to make fine linen and sell it, to deliver girdles to the merchant, and not to eat the bread of idleness, seems to have onstituted in the view of Solomon, the perfection

constituted in the view of Solomon, the perfection of a woman's character and achievements."

'The New Testament has been referred to, and I am willing to abide by its decisions, but must enter my protest against the false translation of some passes. anges by the MEN who did that work, and against the perverted interpretation by the MEN who under-took to write commentaries thereon. I am inclined to think, when we are admitted to the honor of studying Greek and Hebrew, we shall produce some va-rious readings of the Bible a little different from those we now have."

"Notwithstanding my full belief, that the apostle

twithstanding my full belief, that the apostle Paul's testimony, respecting himself, is true, 'I was not a whit behind the chiefest of the apostles,' yet I believe his mind was under the influence of Jewish prejudices respecting women, just as Peter's and the postles were about the uncleanness of the Gentiles The Jews,' says Clarke, 'would not suffer a wo-'The Jews,' says Clarke, 'would not safler a wo-man to read in the synagogue, although a servant, or even a child, had this permission.' When I see Paul shaving his head for a vow, and offering seri-fices, and circumcising Timothy, to accommodate himself to the prepossessions of his countrymen, I do not conceive that I derogate in the least from his character, as an insured anostle, to suppose that he character as an inspired apostle, to suppose that he may have been imbued with the prevalent prejudices

The book exhibits evidence of considerable research, nd contains some valuable information, as to the andition of women in various countries; as well as ome good suggestions in regard to female dress and education; which are, however, by no means new We agree with her in this, that no good reason exists why the education of females should not be as thou ogh and substantial as that of the other sex.

LETTERS TO A SISTER. A Practical Directory for Young Christian Females: being a Series of Letters from a Brother to a Younger Sister. Designed principally for Sabbath School Teach ers and their elder Pupils. By Harvey New-comb. Published by the Massachusetts Subbath School Society, Boston, 13 Cornhill. 284 pp.

We fear this book has not yet obtained so genera circulation as it merits. It is probably in all ou bbath School libraries; but this is not enough 'It is intended," says the preface, "not merely to e read and laid aside; but, as its title imports, to ! kept as a kind of practical directory for daily livng." It should be possessed by every young Chrisfemale, especially if she be a Sabbath School teacher: "not merely for her own use, but to put nto the hands of young converts in her class." The ubjects treated of in these letters, are the following viz: Importance of a thorough knowledge of the docrines of Christianity, and the means of obtaining it rue religion is a work of grace in the heart; but it ust be carried out in all our conduct; the study of he Holy Scriptures: meditation: prayer and fasting emptation; self-denial; public and social worship nd Sabbath employments; preservation of health ental cultivation; reading; improvement of time resent obligation; Christian activity; dress; socia nd relative duties; marriage; submission to the wil of God; dependence upon him for temporal things and contentment under all circumstances; self-examination ination; appendix. A course of reading suitable for young Christian females.

LETTER to a Sabbath School Teacher from a Su

This is a familiar exhibition of the most promi ities of a Sabbath School teacher, in a small chan orm, designed to be distributed by superintendents to their teachers. We recommend it for general circu lation.

BOSTON SABBATH SCHOOL UNION.

The Annual Meeting of this Society was held i the Old South Chapel on Monday evening last. Afte prayer, the Treasurer presented his report, from which it appeared that \$729,37 had been expended in sustaining the schools during the past year, and balance of \$32,90 remains in the Treasury. The Secretary then presented the report of the Board of Managers. After some general remarks as to the influence of Sabbath Schools upon the church and upon society, the report proceeds to notice the more glorious results of the institution, as affecting the immortal destiny of individuals, reverting to the fact that, during the first eight years of the operations of the American Sabbath School Union, 26,393 person were reported as hopefully converted, in the schools onnected with it; and that, in that year so memorable as a year of the right hand of the Most High, th year ending May, 1832, 5,000 teachers and 10,00 pupils were reported as the hopeful subjects of renewing grace. If there is joy in heaven over one that repenteth, have we not reason to bless God and take courage, in view of such facts as these? The board would renew their grateful acknowledge ment of the goodness of God, which has been oft repeated, in causing his blessing to descend upon the schools under their care; but especially in view of the fact that there have been eighty-nine lopeful conversions the past year-a greater number than they have ever been able to report before; and at no previous period of their existence has there been a more favorable aspect in the condition of all their schools than at the present time; as there are decided indications of the special presence of the Holy Spirit in our schools generally.

The number of schools connected with the Union is now 19; teachers, 444, increase the past year, 68; scholars, 3217, increase 615. There have been, since

ne	tormation	of the Union	, 442 hopeful	conversion
iz.	in			
	1829,	13.	1834,	80.
	1830,	25.	1835.	25.
	1831,	70.	1836,	67.
	1832.	33.	1837,	89.
	1833	40		

er sex generally that they ought to abjure the authere has been a gradual increase of the number of conversions from year to year.

s, that she will be able to persuade them to do it, efforts for the conversion of the pupils, the Board reen should she convince them. She has evidently, fer to the following fact: In a school of 202, in the country, there were 100 who, in six months, had lords of creation," whom she seems to regard as a hopefully passed from death to life. When the pasof tyrants, no better than slaveholders; and no tor of the church was inquired of respecting the cause, ubt she considers it a happy thing that she has not he said the Sabbath School concert of prayer had been ne under the dominion of such a monster as a attended with special interest, by parents, teachers, in! Of the estimation in which she holds her own and papils; and occasionally, a lecture on the Sabbath

some idea from the following passages from her their immediate conversion; and they had set apart a k; as well as the feeling of distrast with which daily special concert of prayer, in which, at a particular hour, all the teachers had engaged in special My mind is entirely delivered from the supersti-

Since the last report, there have been five deaths, among whom were Miss Tileston and Stimpson, standard, believing that to have been inspired, whose names will long be embalmed in the affection-

FUNDS.—The advance of this cause has not been met with a corresponding increase of funds. In former years, the aid of the churches had been promptly endered. Within two years past it has faller the usual amount nearly one half; which had been made up by the contributions of the members of the Board, the superintendants and teachers. The Board appeal to the churches to say whether they will permit those who give their personal services, to bear also the pecuniary burden.

The following Officers were then appointed for the ensuing year, viz. John Dane, President; T. R. Marvin, Vice Pres't; . G. Bartlett, Sec'y; H. Norcross, Treas .- S. H Walley, F. M. Hubbard, J. Field, A. Little, E. Lam

son, Managers. After prayer, an hour was spent in remarks fro Messrs. Marvin, Farnsworth, Davis, Whipple, Brewer, Wood, and Danforth; and the following resolu

ions were passed: Resolved. That the Sabbath School monthly co cert is a meeting of great importance, and one that commends itself to the conscience of every friend o the young.

Resolved, That this meeting considers it of the highest importance that all the scholars connected with this Union be visited before the next quarterly neeting; and that we will use our utmost exertions to ecomplish this object.

From the remarks that were made, we judge that there is special interest in the schools, which call for the united prayer and labor of pastors, teachers, and parents, with the encouragement that the seed which as been so long sown is about to spring up in a abandant harvest.

We take this opportunity to interpose a word aution, in regard to the treatment of children who are the subjects of serious impressions, as we have een great evils result from injudicious managemen n such cases. It should be always borne in min that children are easily flattered; and with nothing more, than with the idea of being serious, where religion is continually held up, as it ought to be, as the one thing needful. If they are noticed and treated with particular attention, or made conspicuous, on ac count of being under serious impressions, it will alnost certainly inflate them with pride, and perhaps frive away their impressions. This will be particular arly injurious with those that are naturally forward. We have heard those who manifest no evidence of seriousness, addressed in presence of those that profess to be under serious impressions, in a manner wel calculated to fill the latter with self-complacency Whenever the subject of their seriousness is mer tioned in their presence, it should be in such a man ner as to make them feel that it is no ground raise; and all commendation, expressed or implied

____ FOURTH LECTURE ON PEACE.

should be studiously withheld.

The Rev. S. J. May, delivered on Monday evening the fourth in the course of Peace Lectures, and at mpted to combat some popular arguments in favo war, and to vindicate the Christian method o eccoming our enemies, and referessing our wrongs. Most of the pleas for war, rest on the assumption Most of the pleas for war, rest on the assumption, that liberty, property, national organizations are the most important concerns of man, and entirely overhook the higher interests of the soul. This rulers do not appreciate as Christ did, or they would not plunge millions in war. Nor do the people imagine how little war-makers care even for their temporal welfare, and how recklessly they sport with the property, the comfort, the lives of the multitudes who must inscribble order in war. itably suffer in war.

Another argument for this custom is, its allege

Another argument for misclessom s. its anteger overseity to maintain the rights of man; a position oly combated by showing, that war itself, a sys-um of the most iron-handed despotism, tramples on the liberty of its own agents as well as others, and ports with the dearest rights of mankind. The des-totism of an army or may is proverbial; the worst ccies of tyranny on earth.

ceres of tyranny on earth.

Another justification of war is sought in the instincts
resentment and self-preservation as the voice of
ad within us. But this argument, if good, will jusviatemperance, gluttony, concubinage, the most grading vices, all resulting from appetites and pasons implanted in our nature by God himself. These e not our guides, but are themselves to be controll by the will of God expressed in his word. Wa not necessary to self-preservation. Its actual results in all past ages prove its inexpediency for such a pur-A glance taken of the wars since Consta

pose. A glance taken of the wars since Constantine.
Look at Poland now fallen.
Neither the Biblo nor providence justifies a resort
to carnal weapons in defence of our dearest rights.
Spiritual weapons far better for this purpose. Safety

relying on such weapons shown by reference to es both of individuals and communities. The gospel method of vindicating our rights was wn by quoting many pacific precepts of the New Testament; by referring to the example of Christ himself who never used physical violence; by glancing at the conduct of the early Christians, who for nearly 200 years after Christ, refused to bear arms in any war. This method employs love, forhearance, forgiveness, our rights and interests. Lectures to be continued. FRIEND OF PEACE.

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM. - From the fifth an mual report of the State Asylum at Worcester, we earn that the whole number of patients admitted ince January, 1833, is 678; that of this number 267 have been discharged recovered; 92 improved; 97 unimproved; 37 have died there; 4 have eloped; and 185 remain. The proportion of cures of the whole number discharged is 54 1-2 per cent; of the whole number of recent cases discharged, 86 per cent, and of the old cases discharged 20 per cent. The whole number of deaths is 7 1-2 per cent of the whole number discharged; and 5 1-2 per cent of the whole

There has been a regular yearly improvement in nominated recent cases, in which insanity has existed less than one year previous to admission to the hospital. The proportion of deaths of the whole number admitted is 5 1-2 per cent; the proportion of the whole number in the hospital last year is only 3 per cent. The proportion of deaths is much greater in 24th ult. on the Cotche Hatche, between our troops,

expensions about \$27,837; being an advance of 3,167 upon the expenses of the previous year, occasioned by the increase of patients. After deducting salaries and items charged to individuels, the remainder divided among the average number of patients, which is 163, will make the cost of board for each patient \$2,73 a week. The Trustees, however, with the hope that provisions will soon be lower, have charged but \$2 1-2 a week.

charged but \$2 I-2 a week.

It is stated that there is no other cause from which the insane in our climate endure so much physical suffering as from cold in winter. Many patients have been received at Worcester who have been budly frozen; some in such a manner as to have lost their limbs, others a part of them. Within a week of the date of this report a man was sent there who had been confined three years in a cage, where he had been repeatedly badly frozen, and in the late severe weather so much so, that his extremities were actally in a so much so, that his extremities were actually in a

of by the Geneva Gazette as " marked throughout by the sound sense, elegance of style, and that strength of expression, which characterize all the efforts of its author." The degree of M. D. was conferred on fifteen young gentlenien;—and the charge to the graduates pronounced by the Dean of the Faculty, Dr. Cutbush.

Cutbush.

Overseers of Harvard College.—A meeting of the Overseers of Cambridge University, was held on Thursday, in the Senate Chamber, the Governor being in the Chair. At this meeting, the Hon. James Savage was unanimously elected a member of the Board of Overseers, in the place of the Hon. Judge Davis, resigned. The election by the Corporation of James Jackson, M. D. as Emeritus Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physics, with other appoints. James Jackson, M. D. as Emeritus Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic, with other appoint

WESTERN RESERVE COLLEGE.-The last an nual catalogue of this infant institution furnishes evi-dence of its prosperity and rapid growth. There are already connected with it 105 students, 14 of whom are in the Theological department. The Faculty consists of the President, Rev. G. E. Pierce, Rev. R. consists of the President, Rev. G. E. Pierce, Rev. R. Nutting, Professor of Latin, Greek and Literature; Rev. L. P. Hickok, Tappan Professor of Christian Theology; Rev. E. P. Barrows, Professor of Sacred Literature; Rev. C. Long, Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy; Elias Loomis, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, and two tutors. The catalogue is defective in not naming, for the information of persons at a distance, the location of the College. It is situated in Hudson, Ohio, and has established a course of studies as high and unexcep-

ed a course of studies as high and unexcepexaminent a course of studies as high and unexcep-tionable as those of the N. England colleges generally. The expenses are very low, and the industrious student has opportunity to earn a large portion of his living. Workshops, furnished with steam power, and many of the tools required in cabinet making, chair making, &c. have been provided for their accommodation. Students may work in these shops from two to three hours daily. There is also a demand for other kinds of lubor in the vicinity of the institution. The average earnings of the heneficiaries of the Education Society who continued through the year, by manual labor, were, in 1835, \$49,90; and in 1836,

ECCLESIASTICAL.

\$35,20 .- Traveller.

Ortained, over the Congregational Church and Society at Saxonville, on the 14th inst. Rev. ISAAC HOSFORD. Services, which were unusually appropriate and interesting were, Reading Scriptures and Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Smith, Sheaburne: Sermon, by Rev. Mr. Harding, East Medway; Ordaining Prayer, and Charge to the Pastor, by Rev. Mr. Hyde, Wayland; Fellowship of the Churches, by Rev. Mr. Moore, Natick; Address to the Church and People, by Rev. Mr. Brigham, Framingham; Concluding Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Sessions, Needham.—Comm.

Installation .- The Rev. ROBERT SOUTHGATE ney, over the first Congregational church in Wethersfield, Ct. on Wednesday last.

Agents for the Recorder who have not reritted the amounts due for the present year, will very much oblige the publisher, by forwarding the money as speedily as possible. Also all others who are indebted either for advertising or otherwise.

"I do not like to read a paper that is not paid for," said a subscriber the other day as he handed us the money to pay for his paper in advance. He had received his first number for January before he paid us for this year, and that, he said, was the only paper he ever had before he paid for it sever had before he paid for it.

State, and also prohoung the may leave the State from returning.

Specie.—The N. Y. Gazette says that the Banks of that city have contracted for the delivery there of \$1,500,000, on favorable terms; the specie to be imported from Europe without delay, and to be forthcoming before the suspension law shall expire.

ENGLAND .- An arrival at Halifax brings London

ates to Jan. 1.
It is stated in the London Observer of Dec. 31, that ministers had under consideration the propriety of recommending to Parliament, immediately after the e-assembling of the two Houses, an increase in both the army and navy—the former to the amount of 15 r 20,000 men, and the latter from 5 to 10,000. One of the reasons assigned for this measure, in addition to the unsettled state of the Canadas, is the unfriendly tone of the message of the President of the United States, upon the boundary question.

It is stated that Sir Henry Hardinge is appointed

minimizander of the forces in Canada.

The Asiatic cholera had made its appearance in Waterford, Ireland. It is said that there were 19 ases in Waterford, on the first day of the appearnee of the disease.

The whole number of troops ordered to Canada is

estimated at 5,750. MEXICO.—In the late speech of President Busta-mente at the opening of the Mexican Congress, occur he following passages which may be of some inter-

to our readers:
With regard to the campaign of Texas, I can only say, that it is the first duty of the government, and of the Mexicans, and that it would be acquitting myself but poorly of my functions, not to employ all my power and all my means, in order to surmount those obstacles which have hitherto delayed it: I rely moreover, on the efficient aid and co-operation of the

Legislature. I regret to announce to you, that the governmen of the United States has not duly appreciated the conduct of the republic in sustaining with dignity the rights of the nation; in acknowledging with the utmost candor the justness of some of the claims, and denying with the same frankness that of many others, as founded neither on public right nor international law. Our own claims have met with no satisfaction on the part of that cabinet; and I will not look upon that harmony which should exist between two people beneficence, argument, remonstrance, entreaty, vol-untary endurance of evil, returning kindness for inju-quil the spiritual weapons of the gospel, as the most effectual means of disarming enemies, and insuring a due regard to the principles and relations of national proximity. Let us hope that this confidence will be speedily reproduced, and the government will omit nothing to prevent a rapture which would be attended with fatal consequences to the two most powerful states in America.

Domestic Summary.

From the West .- We learn from the Detroit Daily Advertiser of the 10th, that Van Rensselaer was at Monroe, on the preceding day—that Duncombe and Sutherland were in the vicinity of Detroit, and that the chief body of the Navy Islanders, supposed to be over 300, were near Gibraltar. Their place of destination was not known, but it was conjectured that their attack would be made at some point of the Canada frontier, between Detroit and Maiden. Gen. Brady had made a requisition on Gov. Mason for six companies of militia. Considerable alarm existed on he treatment of recent cases; the recoveries in 1834 green 82 per cent; in 1835, 82 1-2 per cent; in 1836, 41-5; and in 1837 89 3-5 per cent. Those are demoninated recent cases, in which insanity has existed ed, had been summoned to reassemble. There were

admitted is 5 1-2 per cent: the proportion of the whole number admitted is 5 1-2 per cent: the proportion of the whole number in the hospital list year is only 3 per cent. The proportion of deaths is much greater in European establishments; amounting to 22 per cent in France and 24 in England.

The expenses of the hospital the last year amounted to \$26,027; to this is to be added \$1,360, the amount of salaries since May 19, making the whole expenditure about \$27,387; being an advance of 3,167 upon the expenses of the previous year, occasion, a severe flesh would in the face. action, a severe flesh wound in the face.

The Army .- We learn from the Army and Navy The Army.—We learn from the Army and Navy Chronicle, that since the commencement of the Semi-nole War, sixteen officers of the Army have fallen in Florida by the rifles of the Indians; eleven have re-ceived wounds, and fifteen others have died of dis-ease from the unhealthfulness of the climate.

Apprentices in the Navy .- We believe it is not Apprentices in the Navy.—We believe it is not generally known among parents and guardians, that by a law of Congress in 1836 apprentices are taken into our Navy to serve until they are 21 years old. They are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, navigation and the art of seamanship, and are well clothed. After serving out the time of their indenture, they will be promoted to the situation of gunners, gunner's mates, quarter gunners, quarter masters, and other situations of respectability on board ship, according to their merits. This is one step towards increasing the number of native born seamen for our navy, and it

the delay in the outfit of the Exploring Expedit says that the command having been offered to three distinguished officers, who had declined it, "a fourth (Capt. Gregory) has been ordered, who will not be permitted to decline!"

The Committee on Commerce in the U.S. Hor of Representatives have reported in favor of an ap-propriation of \$10,000 for building a Marine Hospital at New Bedford, where one has been much needed. Osage Indians.—We have conversed with a gen-

Osage Indians.—We have conversed with a gentleman just come in by lund from Fort Gibson, on the Arkansas river. 'He informs us that the condition of this miserable tribe is pitiable in the extreme. They have no annuities from the Government; the sums stipulated to be paid them for their land have all been settled, and their crops having failed this season, they are literally in a state of starvation and ways. want. No man residing within the confines of civili-tation can appreciate the extreme wretchedness to which these miserable beings are frequently reduced.

Massachusetts Legislature.- In the Senate, o Tuesday, Mr. Quincy, from the committee on that part of the Governor's speech which relates to the fiscal affairs of the United States, made a report, accompanied with resolutions relating to the Sub-Trensury bill, which were laid on the table and ordered to be

The bill in aid of the Western Rail Road Corpora tion was read a third time and pussed—yeas 25 nays 2. Passed also in the House, and approved by the Governor.

In the House of Representatives, the Bill for estab

lishing a Board of Bank Commissioners, passed to be engrossed. Passed also in the Senate.

Franklin Bank .- The Grand Jury have present ed an indictment to the Boston Municpal Court against Josiah Dunham, Thomas G. Dunham, Ebenezer Ste-Josan Dunnam, Thomas G. Dunnam, Ebenezer Ste-vens, Ebenezer Hayward, and Samuel S. Ridgway, Directors of the Franklin Bank, charging them with criminal neglect of duty and unlawful transactions in the management of the bank. All of the persons maned have been arrested, and are held to ball in the sum of \$2000 for their appearance from day to day, answer to the indictment is to be filed this day

Kilby Bank .- The Committee of the Legislatur Kilby Bank.—The Committee of the Legislature on the Kilby Bank have made a report, embracing a statement of facts in detail with regard to its management, and recommending that its officers should be summoned to show cause why their charter should not be repealed. It appears that the capital of this institution was never paid in according to the spirit of the law; as 4500 shares out of the 5000, were subscribed for by five persons, whose notes were immediately discounted for the whole amount, and more recently converted into East Soton bonds and notes. recently converted into East Boston bonds and notes

According to the late report of the affairs of the ouse of Industry-there were on the 14th inst., six hundred and sixty-five persons in that institution— being a greater number than was ever before known to be supported by the city government. The whole number of the inmates at the city institutions at South Boston, viz.—the House of Industry, of Correction, and Reformation for invenile offenders at the present usund. This excess of pa time, exceeds one the ome, exceeds one thousand. Insexees of pauper-ism and crime is undoubtedly owing to the pecuniary embarrassments, and stagnation in business, which has been felt for the last twelve months.

The Legislature of Louisiana, has passed a law pro-nibiting free persons of color from coming into the

Some individuals in Meriden, Conn. who were ac-tive in riotous conduct towards the Rev. Mr. Ludlow last fall, have recently been convicted before the Superior Court in Connecticut, and sentenced to a fine of \$20 a piece, and imprisonment in the co-

Fire at New York .- The Bowery Theatre, i New York, was on Sunday morning burnt down for the third time. The property of the actors within the Theatre was all destroyed. The fire originated in the Carpenter's shep, attached to the Theatre, and is said to have been communicated by an incendiary The adjoining buildings were materially injured. The Theatre is said to have been fully insured.

Fire at Bath .- Three stores on the southern par of a block of brick buildings, were destroyed by fire on the night of 14th inst. at Bath, Me. together with a large stable in the rear. The stores were owned by Messrs, Denny Kelly and Philip Kenney. In the second stary of the building was the Town Clerk's office. The town Records and all other papers belonging to the town, were destroyed. Insured \$4,800; loss estimated at \$10,000.

The next meeting of the North Soffolk Association will be it the house of the Rev. Mr. Winslow, No. 3 Mount Vernon Place, in Boston, on Tuesday the 27th inst. at 9 o clock A.M. MARIEN FAX, Serific.

"Temperance Wines."—We have received two Communi-cations on this subject. If the (anonymous) writer wishes in-formation on this subject, the most direct way to obtain it, is to apply to the gentleman who has advertised the article for

ale .- " Pacificus" in our nest. MARRIAGES.

orge U. Jefferson, Esq. of New York, t Rev. S. Harding, Mr. Timothy Bullard, to Jan. 18, Mr. Josiah Fay, to Miss Mary W.

poisett, Mass. P. G. Munro, Esq. Agent of U. S. ongineer Department, Boston Harbor, to Sarah Mumfor coungest daughter of Elijuh Willis, Esq. of M. In Kennelanis, Capt. Tobias Lard, to Miss Susan Hatch, In Bristol, R. I. Mr. George Congeshall, to Miss Charles M. Hervey, of Cambridge, Mass. In Sing Sing, N. Y. Mr. Ward Bennett, late of U. S. Army, of La Salle County, Ill. to Miss Emily W. daughter of Hon. A. Ward.

In this city, Caroline, youngest daughter of the late Airon lianes, of Bristol, Me. aged 16 years.—13th inst. Ellen Caroline, daughter of A. Washburn, Jr. 14 years.
In Charlestown, Mr. George Gould, of Lieston, 26—Mr. Le-

Withington.
In Mitton, Mr. John Hunt, 74.
In Hingham, 7th inst. Mr. David Marsh, 74.
In Braintree, Mr. Henjantin Wales, 73.
In Taunton, Miss Haanuh, daughter of A. Danforth, Esq. 44.
In Lowell, Miss Rosanna, daughter of Mr. Henry B. Curtis,

In Lowell, Miss Rosania, Gargare of St. Carley B. Carley, are of this city, 50.

At the State Lanatic Hospital, in Worcester, 15th inst. of pipliersy, Mr. Henry I. Blake, of Boston, 45.

In Westhampton, Mrs. Sally, wife of Mr. Elisha B. Clapp, and daughter of the late Rev. Enoch Hale, 55.

In Warren, Deacon David Burroughs, 91.

In Holliston, Mr. John Chiffin, 67.

In Plympton, Mr. Levi Harlow, 76.

In Orange, 15th inst. after a protracted and distressing sickness of three years, Miss Charlotte, daughter of Mr. Sherebiah Baker.

aker. In Kennebunk-port, Mrs. Stone, wife of Capt. James Stone In Kennebunk-port, Mrs. Stone, wife of Capt. James Stone. Drawn or Joseph P. Bradder, e. Wedde, on Monday last, at is residence in Franklin Pince, Joseph P. Bradder, Esq., merchant, of this city. There were few men smong us more generally known to all classes of our citizens, or more universally esteemed by them all, them Mr. Bradder. Some more universally esteemed by them all, them Mr. Bradder. and interpretable integrity, were his prevailing characteristics, in his business transactions, he was frank, undissembling, and utidly knoorable. In fellow-being, fallen into poverty, required reider-jar charitable institution needed, for its suste-

Brighton Market .- Monday, Feb. 19, 1838. From the Daily Advertiser & Patriot.

At market 276 Beef Cattle, and 906 Sheep. 46 Beef Cattle

unsold.

PRICES—Teef Cattle—Last week's prices were not supportd.—We quote extra 87; first quality at 6.50 a 6.75; second
publity 5.75 a 6.25; third quality 4.75 a 5.75.

Sheep—We notice sales at 2.00, 2.75, \$3, 4.50, 4.75, and \$5.

Steine—None at market.

ALL IN THE ARK.

their merits. This is one step towards increasing the number of native born seamen for our navy, and it will be the means of giving employment to hundreds of boys, that might often less was delivered by President Hale, and is spoken

their merits. This is one step towards increasing the number of native born seamen for our navy, and it will be the means of giving employment to hundreds of boys, that might otherwise be brought up in idlentifies the benefit of the born seamen for our navy, and it will be the means of giving employment to hundreds in a few das. The demand for it has been so frequent, that he society have multished another edition. It is for sale at the Depository, No. 5 Corthill. Those who have heretifore been unable to procure this interesting Tract, can now be supplied.

Mr. Secretary Dickerson, in his report relative to

IPSWICH FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE Summer Term will commence on Wednesday, May 29, and close on Tucsday, Sept. 18, embracing a period of sixteen weeks. It is requested that, as far as practicable, applications should be made before the 10th of April; and that letters on this subject, should be addressed to Miss Z. P. Gaast, Ipawich, Mass. CHARLES KIMBALL, Ste'ry. Ipawich, Feb. 23, 1839.

Steow.

WARREN ACADEMY, WOBURN. Mirch 12. Tuition, \$4,60 per quarter, payable in advance. No scholar will be received for less than a quarter

WESTMINSTER ACADEMY.

THE Spring Term in this Institution will commence on the first Monday in March, under the direction of Mr. ROBEN'S, Hivraticox as Frincipal, and such assistants as may be needed. In behalf of the Trustees, Westminater, Feb. 23, 1888. 22w. CRUS MANN, Sectry. The Minister of Micklefield; The Minister of Micklefield;

EING Part 5 of the "Stage Conch." Punded on Pact, It has been suggested by some of the friends of temperance, who was to be suggested by some of the friends of temperation and espectations are in the superaction and espectations of Fart in the superaction and especial for the superaction and especial for the superaction and especial supera

The Tourist in Europe; R, a Concise Summary of the various routes, objects of interest, &c. in Great Britain, France, Switzerland, Italy, Germany, Belgium, and Holland. With hints on time, expenses, hotels, conveyances, passports, coins, &c. Memoranda during a tour of eight months in Great Britain, and on the Continent. By the author of 'An Introduction and Index General History.' Just Received and for Sale by WHIP-PLE & DAMRELL, No. 9 Corubill.

"WHE grace and duty of being spiritually minded, declared and practically improved. By John Owen, D. D. Abridged by the late Rev. Dr. Porter. For Sale by WHIP. PLE & DAMRELL, No. 9 Corthill. Feb. 23. A Set of Sabbath School Library Books;

A Set of Saddath School Library Books;
CONSISTING of 380 Volumes, published by the American
Sanday School Union; well hound and numbered, may
be had in a substantial, landsome case, paneled doors, with
lock, &c. for 89 dollars. Complete sets thus prepared are for
sale at the Depostrony, No. 22 Court Street, and which
Salbath School Teachers are invited to examine. Libraries
of any smaller size also furnished. All new publications of
the Society immediately received at the Depositor,
Feb. 23. WM. B. TAPPAN, Agent Am. S. S. Union. The Path of Peace -- by Abbott .- 2d Ed.

DUBLISHED by CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47 Wash ington street, lioston.

The Path of Peace, or a Practical Guide to Duty and Happiness; by Rev. John S. C. Abbott, Author of 'Mother at Home,' and 'Child at Home,' Embellished with a Frontia-Tr This little volume is distinguished, as are all the writings of the Messrs. Abbott, by a pleasing and profitable are

Tr This intervening is using concess, as at an one of the ings of the Messrs. Abbott by a pleasing and profitable application of great Christian principles to the veriest detail of every-day-life.—Christian Witness.

Tr We have read this new work of Mr. Abbott with almost unmingled delight. It more than sustains the pretensions of his preface. He has taken the high Scripture standard of Christian morality and duty, and held it up in the clear light of day. It is a searching work, and no man can read it, without being kindly, yet faithfully rebacked for undathfulness to himself, his family, the church, and his neighbor. We could wish all church members would make it their rade-mecunic—Portland Ch. Micror.

THE REV. JOHN HARRIS' WORKS. AMMON; or, Covetousness the Sin of the Christian Church. A Prize Essay. Third Edition.
Upwards of faur thousand copies of this work have been sold in this country, and more than 25,000 in England, and the demand dully increasing. It has received the unqualified commendation of the Christian community, and its circulation

romoted by benevolent individuals, and by the votes of many hurches and insociations.

ZEBILION: or, the Moral Claims of Seamen stated and aforced. A Prize Essay. First American, revised from the hird London edition, and edited by the Rev. William M. Ros-se, Pastor of the Franklin street church, and the Rev. Dan-el M. Lord, Seamen's Preacher, Boston.—This work has een but a short time before the public, but has received high mumendations from the press, and secons destined to enjoy qual popularity with its predecessor "Manmon." All who cel interested for those who "go down to the sea in ships,"

ocates their claims.

THE GREAT TEACHER: Characteristics of our Lord's linistry. Third Edition. With an Introductory Essay, by ev. Heman Humphrey, D. D. President of Amberst College GOULD. KENDALL & LINCOLN, Publishers, 59 Wash

Feb. 23.

HISTORY

F the Reign of Ferdinand and Isabella the Catholic, of Spain. In 3 vols. sev. full cloth, with three Portraits on Steel, of Ferdinand, Isabella, and Columbus. By Wm. H. Prescott, Esq. of Beston.

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ONTEN'RS OF NEXT WEEK'S NUMBER.—Catching
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Letter from Mr. Brewer. The Widow of Zarepath. Letter
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Maylin. Little Greek Paper." Hissociar the Pence Shakers.

Child on hearing the Wind Blow.

NEW ENGLAND AGRICULTURAL

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ustoi, R. I. Mr. George Coggeshall, to Miss Charlotte way, or Cambridge, Mass.

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d.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

is city, Caroline, youngest daughter of the late Anron, of Bristol, Me. need it? years.—18th inst. Ellen Caroughter of A. Underhill? Cast Steel A.e., Bark Mills, of Bristol, Me. need it? years.—18th inst. Ellen Caroughter of A. Underhill? Stat Steel A.e., Bark Mills, Carn and Cobb Mills, Harris S Paint do. Winnowing du. Granter Mrs. Lucy, widow of the late Dea. Samuel gton.

itton, Mr. John Hunt, 74.

itton, Mr. Benjamin Wales, 73.

itton, Miss Hamush, daughter of A. Danforth, Eq. 44.

well, Miss Rosama, daughter of M. Herry B. Cuttis.

State Lanatic Hospital, in Worcester, 15th inst. of y. Mr. Henry I. Blake, of Boston, 45.

eathsmitten, Mrs. Salley, wife of Mr. Elisha B. Clapp,

FOR THE FLOWER GABDEN.—We have a very extended to the control of the state Lanatic Hospital, in Worcester, 15th inst. of y. Mr. Henry B. Blake, of Boston, 45.

eathsmitten, Mrs. Salley, wife of Mr. Elisha B. Clapp,

FOR THE FLOWER GABDEN.—We have a very extended to the control of the state of the control of the state of the control of the state of the control o

aive collection of choice Plower Seeds, embracing all the An-nuals, Blennink, and Perennials, worthy of cultivation. Pack-ages of twenty fine sorts for one dollar. Dr. Tell Bulbous Roors.—We import of these annually from Holland, a splendic collection, consisting of double and

and sent to any part of the country.

Fruit and ornamental Trees and Shrubs, furnished to order Fruit and ornamentar at a state of the at Nursery prices.

Large plants of the Maris Multicautis, and enttings of the same, can be furnished by the hundred or thousand, at mod-

same, can be furnished by the hundred or thousand, can be furnished by the Hordicultural Register, and Garrenne's Manature, bested monthly, at \$2 per annum in advance, devoted principally to the cultivation of Fruits, Vegetables and Flowers.

We hope by unremitting attention, to sustain the credit of this establishment, and realize the antelpations of our predections establishment, and realize the antelpations of our predections. New Ltd., Russilla, & Burri, in making it one of cressors, New Ltd., Russilla die every thing in the Agricultural and Horticultural line in the country, cultural and Horticultural line in the SIRECK & CO.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, And Gardener's Journal,

And Gardener's Journal.

NHIS Paper from its commencement, (nearly 16 years) has been considered one of the ablest and best Agricultural appear in the Union; and under the editorial care of the late. Thomas of a Freewange, East, has been extensively circulated, and of great utility to the country.

The Proprietors are happy to amounce to their friends and the public, that they have effected an engagement with the Rev. Haway Cotana, to afford us, in conducting our paper, what aid and advice he is able to do, consistently with his distinct of the State, in prosecuting and completing the Agricultural Survey.

The purpose is issued even. We have

tural Survey.

The paper is issued every Wednesday, on fine paper, royal size, quarto form, with a title rage and index at the close of the year; making a large volume of more than 460 pages, at \$2,5 in advance, or \$3 at the close of the year.—Agrills which obtain five subscribers, and collect and forward the pay,

Poetry.

THE DEW-DROP AND THE STREAM.

BY MARY COLLING The brakes with golden flowers were crown'd, And melody was heard around, When near a stream, a dew-drop shed Its lustre on a violet's head. While trembling to the breeze it hung, The streamlet as it roll'd along, The beauty of the morn confess'd, And thus the sparkling pearl address'd:-"Sure, little drop, rejoice we may, For all is beautiful and gay; Creation wears her emerald dress, Creation wears her emerald dress, And smiles in all her loveliness; And with delight and pride I see That little flower bedew'd by thee; Thy lustre with a gem might vie, While trembling in its purple eye." "You may rejoice, indeed, 'tis true,"
Replied the radiant drop of dew. You will no doubt, as on you move, To flocks and herds a blessing prove; But when the sun ascends o Its beam will draw me to the sky; And I must own a humble power, I've but refreshed a humble flower!" " Hold!" cried the stream, " nor thus repine. Subservient to His will supreme,
Hath made the dew-drop and the stream
Tho' small thou art, (I that allow,)

One glorious Author form'd them all. This thought may all repinings quell, What serves His purpose serves Him well.'' Discussion.

Ano's small thou art, (I that allow,)
No mark of Heaven's contempt art thou;
Thou hast refresh'd a humble flower,
And done according to thy power.
All things that are, both great and small,
One glorious Author form'd them all.

For the Boston Recorder WHAT IS DUTY?

In my last communication, I said that it is the duty of the Christian community at the North, to inform themselves in respect to the nature of Slavery, and endeavored to give a brief analysis of the subject. It is, in the abstract, that state in which a man is reduced to the condition of a thing, so that he no longer has rights of his own, but all those rights which he naturally possesses are absorbed by another.

This is the essential element of Slavery.

But it is also important to understand its accompanying sails.

companying evils. On this topic, however, is needless to dwell; for none can be ignoran of the mental and moral degradation, and fre On this topic, however, it quent physical sufferings which it entails on its subjects. They are, to a great extent, in a state of ignorance and debasement as deplorable, according to the testimony of slaveholders themselves, as that of the heathen. Here then, themselves, as that of the heathen. Here then, in the bosom of this Christian republic, are more than two and a half millions of men, held in a condition which subjects them (and that necessarily, as it might be shown), to the debasement and hopelessness of heathenism. That there are exceptions, I will not deny. But such is unquestionably the general fact. It ought to be known more extensively by northern Christians, that multitudes of slaves are raised for the market in this free country, just as our farmers raise sheep or swine. This just as our farmers raise sheep or swine. This is one of the most lucrative kinds of business in some of the southern states. And were it not for this, probably Virginia and Kentucky before now abolished Slavery Since a demand arose in the southwestern states, the traffic has been carried on upon a large scale; and this, far more than abolition extravagance at the North has put back the use of emancipation.

Another thing which ought to be more gen

erally known and execrated, is the fact that female slaves have no protection from the base passions of the licentio passions of the licentious. From a very early age, and to an extent which will hardly obtain credence in a virtuous community, they are compelled to yield to the will of their superiors, young or old, for the vilest purposes. Personal purity among them is a comparatively rare virtue. They are taught that their master's will is their supreme law, and from it they can have no appeal. They must, therefore, sub-mit to whatever he demands. Thus, a wide to whatever he ordinades. Thus, a wide door is opened for licentious indulgence. Thus the morals of the whites, as well as of the blacks, are corrupted; the sons of the slave-holder grow up from childhood in the practice of the worst of vices; and on most of the plantations you will find every shade of color, from the Ethiopian jet, to the scarcely tarnished fairness of the European. No careful observer can long reside in the southern states without discovering, at almost every turn, disgustin proofs of the prevalence of this debasing an ruinous vice. And were there no other evidence of the sinfulness of American Slavery, were there nothing else connected with it pro-tully succeeded in revolutionizing the govoking to the incensed justice of heaven, this

The Chroniele of May 13, 1837, says: surely is enough to arouse from the slumbers of indifference, every friend of virtue and of

adequate redress. No slave can testify against his master, and as masters are rarely found willing to testify against each other, the injured party has no resource. Even where death ensues in consequence of cruelty, the laws have so many provisionary loop-holes, that the man-slayer can almost invariably escape without punishment. In such circumstances, it cannot be expected that the operation of the system should be free from cruelty. Where did ever man, depraved selfish man, especially when accustomed from childhood to gratify every base passion of his heart, practice uniequate redre No slave can testify agains every base passion of his heart, practice uni-versal forbearance and kindness toward those over whom he had all but unlimited and irre-sponsible control? Uncleanness and cruelty are fostered by the system; nor while man remains man, can we look for different results. That some remain uncontaminated, and that many instances of kind treatment may be found, will not be denied. Nor can it be defound, will not be denied. Nor can it be denied, on the other hand, that the system does, and ever must while it exists, afford facilities for the practice of vices and cruelties appalling to every pure and benevolent mind. Can we then remain indifferent, and suffer sin on our neighbor unrebuked?

For the Boston Recorder. WHAT IS DUTY?

ombined official action on, not one, but all subjects which are connected with and agitate the government?" And it refers also to be expression, not of one or one set of opinions on such subjects, but to the expression of my and every opinion, of any and every sort, or any and every side, either for or against or either. Is this the meaning and extent of the question? If so, it is as unclerical, "to compine together, in their official character," "to express opinions on these subjects," in eccle-institual conferences and associations, as in clerical conventions." and as unclerical, "to compine together and associations, as in clerical conventions." and associations, as in content of the party with a firm step, and a bold, upright carriage, grave and serious, but evidently suffering much from feelings of indignation and wounded pride. Some of the military officers also appeared justly to view the whole proceeding as an unworthy degradation. The young Prince received them with civility, but soon undeceived those who believed they would be allowed to return to Ava, saying the party with a firm step, and a bold, upright carriage, grave and serious, but evidently suffering much from feelings of indignation and wounded pride. Some of the military officers also appeared justly to view the whole proceeding as an unworthy degradation. The young Prince received them with civility, but soon undeceived those who believed they most all remain with him, till his father's arrival. Their subsequent fate is well known. Some have been released, but of these, some of the military officers also appeared justly to view the whole proceeding as an unworthy degradation. The young Prince received them with civility, but soon undeceived those who believed they most all remain with him, till his father's arrival. Their subsequent fate is well known. Some have been released, but of these, some have again been placed in irons. A few only, and those not of the party of the par combined ometal action on, not one, but att
"subjects which are connected with and agiitate the government?" And it refers also to
the expression, not of one or one set of opinions on such subjects, but to the expression of ions on such subjects, but to the expression of any and every opinion, of any and every sort, on any and every side, either for or against or express opinions on these subjects," in eccle-siastical conferences and associations, as in "clerical conventions;" and as unclerical, "to combine together, in their official character," to express" no opinions on such and agree to express 'no opinions or subjects," as to agree to express some opinions; for such agreement, whether expressed or implied, is the expression of opinion; and as unclerical, to express opinions against as to express opinions in favor of any such subject. Do I understand the question? If not, will a "Lover of Truth and Duty," answer me the following questions?

following questions?

1. When "Christian ministers" meet in General or District Associations, Conferences,

General or District Associations, Conferences, Presbyteries, &c. &c., are they or are they not "combined together in their official character?" 2. When Presbyterian, Baptist and Metho-dist ministers, at the South, "combine togeth-er in their official character," in their reor in their official character," in their respective presbyteries, synods, associations and conferences, and pass resolutions in favor of Slavery and send them forth to the world, with the seal and sanction of their respective ecclesiastical bodies, as they have repeatedly done, do they or do they not, "express opinions on subjects which are connected with and agitate the government?"

3. When the congregational ministers of

3. When the congregational ministers of Massachusetts, "combine together, in their official character" in General Associations, and pass resolutions against Slavery, as they did in June last, at North Brookfield, and then send them forth as the opinion of the General Association of Massachusetts, do they or do they not "express opinions" on one of the tabooed "subjects?" or if the answer to these questions is too obvious to require a response,

4. When this same General Association of 4. When this same General Association of congregational ministers appoints its committee, for several successive years, to prepare "a history of (what they term) exiled evangelical churches in this commonwealth," made so by the operation of certain judicial decisions, do they or do they not combine together, to express opinions on a subject, which is connected with, and once at least, agitated the government? government?

5. When "Christian ministers" in this, and similar ecclesiastical bodies throughout the land, "combine together, in their official charnana, "combine together, in their official char-acter," to pass resolutions on the subjects of temperance, license laws, the Sabbath, Sab-bath mails, &c. &c., do they or do they not "express opinions on subjects which are con-nected with and agitate the government?"

6. When the American Colonization Society declared, as it did again and again, that it never expected fully to accomplish its object without the aid of the General Government; when, as it repeatedly did, it actually sought the countenance and aid of the state and national gov national governments; and when, under these circumstances, "Christian ministers" of all sorts, in all parts of the land, in their various ecclesiascal connections, passed resolutions recom-nending the scheme to public favor, and so acted in concert, with politicians, statesmen, and legislatures even, did they or did they not, in all this, "combine together, in their official character, to express opinions on subjects which are connected with and agitate the gov-

In a word, will "A Lover of Truth and In a word, will "A Lover of Truth and Duty," inform me, first, what he means by minister's "combining together, in their official character," and second, what it is for a subject to be "connected with and agitate the government?" If he will, in my next I will propose some farther inquiry, and, also endeavor to show what those men, who "turned the world upside down," did on such "subjects." In the mean time, I am

Yours "for truth and duty," INQUIRER.

Miscellany.

REVOLUTION IN BURMAII PROPER.

We have before stated that a civil war was progress in Burmah, and that the Prince Tharrawad. dy, was making every effort to depose the old King and his ministry, that he might be able to ascend the throne and establish a government framed according to his own wishes. By the ship Paragon which arrived at this port on Friday last, we have received several numbers of the Maulmain Chronicle, from which we learn that this Prince has fully succeeded in revolutionizing the government

surely is enough to arouse from the slumbers of indifference, every friend of virtue and of man.

I will not, in this connection, speak of physical sufferings. Instances of shocking cruelty there doubtless are. It is sufficient that the slave, however he may be abused, can have no adequate redress. No slave can testify against instances of shocking cruelty there doubtless are. It is sufficient that the slave, however he may be abused, can have no adequate redress. No slave can testify against with the Prince of the Tharrawaddy Prince posted at Mok-teho-bo. Here he gradually collected a large force around him, and about the middle of March he sent down a large body of it under the command of two of his sons, to invest the capital. In this plight, the ministers are not controlled to say that the Tharrawaddy Prince posted at Mok-teho-bo. Here he gradually collected a large force around him, and about the middle of March he sent down a large body of it under the command of two of his sons, to invest the capital. In this plight, the ministers are not controlled to the controlled of the Tharrawaddy Prince posted at Mok-teho-bo. Here he gradually collected a large force around him, and about the middle of March he sent down a large body of it under the command of two of his sons, to invest the capital. In this plight, the ministers are not controlled to the controlled of the Tharrawaddy Prince posted at Mok-teho-bo. Here he was a post of the middle of March he sent down a large body of it under the command of two of his sons, to invest the capital. to invest the capital. In this plight, the ministers applied to our Resident to endeavor to make up matters with the Prince. Col. Burney accepted the mission and proceeded to Mok-tcho-bo, where he had an interview with the Prince, but it was too late, matters had proceeded too far, and with every prospect of success before him, the Prince would agree to naught but surrender, promising, however, that lives should be spared. On hearing the result of the mission, the Court decided on surrender, and on the 8th April the revolution was completed by the Prince openly assuming the sovereignty under the title of "Ratana Thiengye Khon Boung." The old king is shut up in his palace, and is called "Shoay Nan Yeen," or, Lord of the Golden Palace. His queen was at first removed from him and shut up in an inferior building, but has since been allowed to rejoin her husband. The queen's brother, Meng-za-gyee, and most of the high officers of the late government were immediately placed in irons, and the squeezing process being duly administered, the new king is fast filling his coffers with their accumulated wealth, especially that of Meng-za-gyee, which is said to be enormous. Fallen indeed from their high estate are these unfortunate individuals! The Burmese have as yet made but little progress in the science of "prison discipline." They give no thought towards even the bare subsistence of a prisoner who must depend on his friends for food, and situated as these poor men are, not a soul dares go near them for fear of being implicated. Were it not for the Resident, they would starve."

The new king who had bound himself that the members of the old government should not be in-

the highest rank, have been executed; but if the royal word has been broken in their cases, what security remains for the lives of all the others? still we have hopes that His Majesty's eyes will be opened to the feelings and opinions which must arise in all civilized countries, when it becomes known among them in what manner he has treated men, who delivered themselves up to him, confiding in his pledge for the safety of their lives and property."

A letter just received from Mr Hancock, dated Maulmain, June 15, 1837, gives some farther particulars respecting this revolution and the consequent condition of the Mission. Mr. H. writes as follows:

"Burmah Proper has been in a convulsed state for several months. The government is now in the hands of the King's brother, and it is to be feared that his reign will be marked with cruelty and blood. We learn that he has already inhumanly that his regin will be marked with chicky and blood. We learn that he has already inhumanly butchered many for no crime at all; and the presence of the English Ambassador at the Burman Court, it is thought, is the only thing that has prevented a universal massacre of those who were friendly to the old government. The 'New King,' as he stiles himself, has prohibited the circulation of religious books. Bro. Kincaid, in a letter to me, remarks: "I shall have no more use for Burman books here, until another revolution takes place." He and bro. Simons called on him on the 20th of May, and after a pleasant interview, the King remarked, "when I was Prince, it did not concern me; but now I have become King, and shall defend the faith; you must give no more of the Lord Jesus Christ's books. Your religion and mine are not alike, and your religion must not be propagated in this country. Religious books you must not distribute." "This, he said," continues bro. K., "and much more, in the presence of his assembled Court." tribute." "This, he said," continues bro. K., "an much more, in the presence of his assembled Court. Thus you see a cloud of darkness seems to han over our prospects in Burnah; but the eye of faith looks forward to the time when it will be dispersed The counsel of the Lord that shall stand. Our brethren have all left Ava before this, with the Ambassador, and are now, probably, in Rangoon."

Ch. Watchman.

CHEROKEE MEDIATION TO THE SEMI-NOLES.

The following, we have taken from the New York Com rise notioning, we have taken from the New York Com-rectal Advertiser, of Feb. 5. It exhibits the conduct of this werful, Caristian nation, in their treatment of these de-eased natives, in a most disadvantageous light. We blush of the honor of our nation when we record such acts of per-ly, and we exceedingly fear the manifestation of the dis-easure of God against us. -Ch. Watchman,

Messas, Epirors,-You must have perceived that an idle rurnor is going the rounds of the papers, to the effect, that, in the late mediation of the Cherokees to the Seminoles, they (the Chero-kees,) were treacherous to the United States, Now as I happen to know something on this subject, I beg leave, through the medium of your journal, to disabuse the public mind. The facts in the case are briefly these. The mediation was undertaken at the instance of the Secretary of War, by an informal communication to John Ross, who is the Cherokee chief, as every one-knows. The detection of mediators consistent Ross, who is the Cherokee chief, as every one knows. The delegation of mediators consisted of four, besides their interpreter, and among them was Jesse Bushyhead, a preacher of distinction among his "brethren according to the flesh." They repaired to Florida and solicited of

They repaired to Florida and solution of General Jesup permission to propose terms of peace to the Seminoles, which was at length rather reluctantly given by the general, after stating to them that they would do it at the risk of their lives, and would be likely themselves to fall a prey to the scalping knife.

After much entreaty on the part of the media tors, the Seminoles were induced to come to the general's camp, having the most solemn assurces that they should be protected, and not be made prisoners;—they therefore came, with the white flag, and their arms reversed. Previous to this they inquired on what terms the general ould treat with them, to which the Cherokees replied that they could give them no informations that was no part of their mission; their s bject being to endeavor to procure a termina-ion of hostilities between the United States and their Seminole brethren. Now under these cir-cumstances, what must have been the chagrin and regret of the Cherokees at seeing the unsuspecting Seminoles immediately arrested by order f the general, and considered as prisoners of ear? They, (the Cherokees,) at the time of their arrest, were not allowed to give an explanation of their conduct themselves, and were therefore suspected of treachery toward them. The fabricated story that inducements were

fabricated story that inducements were eld out to them to continue the war for a longe

held out to them to continue the war for a longer time, in the expectation that the army of the United States would be withdrawn, is as desti-tute of truth as "the baseless fabric of a vision." I am aware, Messrs. Editors, that I speak with great confidence on this subject. I have measured my words, and hold myself accounta-ble for them. I obtained all my information by personal conversation with Ross, the before mentioned chief, and with my esteemed friend (for such I have the pleasure of calling him,) the Rev. such I have the pleasure of calling him,) the Rev. Jesse Bushyhead. Ross is a very intelligent and well educated man, and, I believe, a man whose veracity is not to be questioned—Bushyhead's is above all suspicion. I have know him six or seven years. He has been a most successful preacher with the Cherokees, I have seen a large congregation in the heart of their seen a large congregation in the heart of their country, (and among them some of their bravest warriors,) moved even to tears while he has been proclaiming to them the doctrines of the cross. There is now a church, (I mean a company of disciples,) consisting of various branches, containing upward of three hundred members, who are walking in all the ordinances and commandments of the Lord, blameless. No mission in modern times has been attended with happier results, than the Bautist mission among this in-

results, than the Baptist mission among this in-teresting tribe of our aborigines. You perceive, Messrs. Editors, that I express You perceive, Messrs. Editors, that I express no opinion in this place with reference to the treatment of the Cherokees by our government, in relation to their removal, and the late treaty that was concluded, which they affirm was without the authority of the nation. But it was due to this interesting and oppressed, yet greatly improved and constantly improving race, to vindicate them from the calumny that has been of late with so much prefusion heaved upon them. late with so much profusion heaped upon the
The preceding is a simple statement of fac
which courts the investigation of
Astor House, Feb. 1st. Тасти.

"What can you do, poor things?" said he.
"You shall see, you shall see," answered several
cheerful voices. "It is a pity if we have been
to school for nothing. How can the father of
eight healthy children be poor? We shall work
and make you rich again."

"I shall help," said the youngest girl, hardly
four years old. "I will not have any new frock
bought, and I shall sell my great wox dolt."

four years old. "I will not have any new frock bought, and I shall sell my great wox dolt." The heart of the husband and lather, which had sink in his bosom like a stone, was lifted up. The sweet enthusiasm of the scene cheered him, and his nightly prayer was like a song of praise.

He left his stately house. The servaries were dismissed. Pictures and plate, rich carpets and furniture, were sold, and she who had been so long the mistress of the mansion, shed no tear. "Pay every debt," said she, "let no one suffer through

He took a neat cottage, and a small piece of ground, a few miles from the city. With the aid of his sons, he cultivated vegetables for the market. He viewed with delight and astonishment the economy of his wife, nurtured as she had been in wealth, and the efficiency which

she induced in weath, and the efficiency which his daughters soon acquired under her training. The eldest ones assisted her in the work of the household, and instructed the younger children. Besides, they executed various works, which they had learned as accomplishments, but which they found could be disposed of to advantage. They embroidered, with taste, some of the orra-mental parts of female apparel, which were readi-ly sold to merchants in the city.

They cultivated flowers, and sent bouquets to

They cultivated flowers, and sent conquers to market, in the cart that conveyed their vegetables; they platted straw, they painted maps, they executed plain needle-work. Every one was at his post, busy and cheerful. The cottage was

his post, busy and cheerful. The cottage was like a bee-hive.

"I never enjoyed such health before," said the father. "And I never was as happy before," said the mother. "We never knew how many things we could do, when we lived in the great house," said the children, "and we love each other a great deal better, here. You call us your little bees," "Kes," replied the father, "and you make just such honey as the heart loves to feed on."

Economy, as well as industry, was strictly ob-

feed on."

Economy, as well as industry, was strictly observed. Nothing was wasted. Nothing unnecessary was purchased. The eldest daughter became assistant-teacher in a distinguished female. seminary, and the second took her place, as in

ructress to the family.

The little dwelling, which had always bee kept neat, they were soon able to beamify. Its construction was improved, and vines and flower-ing-trees were planted around it. The mer-chant was happier under its woodbine-covered porch in a summer's evening, than he had been

"We are now thriving and prosperous," said he, "shall we return to the city?" "Oh, no, no," was the unanimous reply. "Let us remain," said the wife, "where we have found health and contentment." "Father," said the youngest, "all we children hope you are not going to be rich again. again. "For then," she added, " we little ones were

"For then," she added, "we little ones were shut up in the nursery, and did not see much of you, or mother. Now, we all live together, and sister, who loves us, teaches us, and we learn to be industrious and useful. We were none of us as happy when we were rich, and did not work. So, father, please not to be a rich man any more. The temales of other countries sometim

omed to do in our own. It would seem that they are more athletic, and able to endure fa-tigue. This may probably arise from their be-ing intred to more severe exercise, especially those of the poorer classes.

Joanna Martin, the wife of a day-laborer in England, was left a widow with six small chil-

dren, and not a shilling for their support. The parish officers, perceiving it to be a case of great listress, offered to take charge of them. But the good nother resolved to depend only on the di-vine blessing, and her own industry.

The life on which she entered, was one of ex-treme hardship. She rose at two in the morn-ing, and after doing what she could to make her

hitle ones comfortable, walked eight, and some-times ten miles, to the market-town, with a basket of pottery-ware on her head, which she sold, and turned with the profits before noon. By this hard labor, and the greatest economy be not only gained food and clothing for he children, but in the course of a year, saved the sum of about seven dollars. Then, finding her-

self under the necessity of quitting the cottage where she had lived, she formed the resolution of building one for herself. of building one for herself.

Every little interval of time, which she could spare from her stated toils, she devoted to working upon the tenement which was to shelter her ones; and " with the assistance of a good God," said she, "I was able at last to finish my cottage." It was small, but comfortable, and might remind those who saw it, of what Cowper

calls "the peasant's nest."

After several years, Joanna, by persevering in her industry and prudence, acquired enough to purchase a cart, and a small pony. "Now," said she, with delight, "I can earry pottery-ware to the different towns round about, and drive a pretty brisk trade; for I begin to feel that I cannot walk thirty miles a day quite so well as when I

was younger."
She lived to advanced age, respected for her honesty, patient diligence, and maternal virtues. It was pleasant to observe the self-approbation and simplicity with which she would say, when quite old, "to be sure, I am not very rich, but what I have is all of my own getting. I never begged a half-penny of any soul. I brought up my six children without help from the oversers of the parish, and can still maintain myself withof the parish, and can still maintain myself with-out troubling them for assistance."

out troubling them for assistance."

A disposition for active industry, and the patient endurance of adversity, should be taught by mothers to their daughters, and by instructors to the young under their charge. When man was first placed upon the ear.h, woman was pronounced by the Almighty Maker, a "help-meet for him." If, at any period of her life, whether as daughter or sister, as wife or mother, she draws back from being a helper, and from indolence becomes a burden, she forgets her duty to him, and disobeys the command of her Creator.

Hartford, Conn.

L. H. S. Hartford, Conn. L. H. S.

REFLECTIONS ON HEAVEN.

Where is heaven? Is it some millions leagues from us, far beyond the sun and fixed stars? What have immortal spirits to do with space and place? Who knows but a heaven born soul, who is freed from the clog of this WHAT IS DUTY!

Mr. Editor,—I like to see articles in your paper with this caption, especially when the question is in reference to the subject of Slavery.

The new king who had bound himself that the reduction is in reference to the subject of Slavery.

The new king who had bound himself that the reduction is in reference to the subject of Slavery.

Mr. Editor,—I like to see articles in your paper with this caption, especially when the question is in reference to the subject of Slavery.

Mr. Editor,—I like to see articles in your paper with this caption, especially when the question size and goal fear of the control of the caption of the question should not be view to form the following extract, which we were formed to the theory of the late extraordisary events in Ava, with which we were formed; ya cquisited only in the associated to the late extraordisary events in Ava, with the could answer this in a word, but the truth is, I cannot do it, in a "surjeural" or "upicid manner," until I know what it means of averting the destruction of the caption of the vile body, and filled with all the fullness of

the vain world think of the privileges and the company in which a believer lives! and what is worse, how faintly do we think of these things ourselves! and this is the reason we are so full of fears and complaints, so prone to dis-trust the Lord's method of dealing with us, and easily drawn aside to seek for sor apon in creatures like ourselves. - Newton.

When Cyrus had taken captive the wife of or nen Cyrus had taken captive the wife of Tigranes, he asked him what he would give for her redemption. "All that I have, and my own life with it," was the reply; upon which the conqueror gratuitously restored her. All commending Cyrus, Tigranes asked his wife what she thought of him. "I did not," said she. "look at him."

she, "look at him."
"Not look at him! on whom then did you "At the generous man who offered his own

A time generous man who offered his own life to redeem me from slavery."

A pious mind will want no assistance to ap-ply this interesting anecdote.

Mr. Briart, a Christian minister, when on h death-bed, being asked how he was, replied, "I have no fear of death." Being asked what was his hope, he said, "The finished work of our Lord Jesus Christ is the only ground of my hope. I wish not to retract one sentiment I have held in reference to the truths of God. I have preached—I have ransacked the word of God, and find nothing equal to this,—'The blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth from all sin.'"

When the scholars of Socrates were anxio bestow gifts upon their master in token o heir esteem and gratitude, one poor schola confessed, " Master, I have nothing to give

out I will give thee myself."
"Wilt thou?" said the philosopher; then will return thee better to thyself." is this like a true disciple of Jesus Christ, who

The want of colleges for education on the higher branches is severely felt in Louisiana. No less that 200,000 dollars are said to be paid by the inhabitant of that State for the education of their children at the colleges of other States.

LEICESTER ACADEMY.

WHE Spring Term in this Institution will commence of Thursday, the first day of March next. JOS. A. DENNY, Sec'y of the Board of Trustees. Leicester, Feb. 16, 1838. Sw-(*)

DAY'S ACADEMY.

oring Term will commence on Monday, the 12th ch, and continue twelve weeks, c. Common English Branches, Higher Do. 4,50, ce. (Lotin, Greek and French,) 5,00. Tuition.

Languages, (Latin, Greek and French) 5,00.

Board, \$1,75 per week.

The Trustees have engaged their present Preceptor, Mr. Grook of Harpins, for a term of years. His high literary attainments, irreproachable moral and religious character, and untiring and successful labors for the best interests of the School since he has had the charge of it, together with the pleasantness of location and the healthful moral atmosphere with which it is surrounded, afford the highest evidence that it deserves the liberal patronage of the public.

A Preceptress or assistant will be obtained, as the wants o the school may require.

The Academy is supplied with a valuable Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus.

Philosophical Apparatus Wayland, D. D. Providence—Hor REFERENCES.—Francis Wayland, D. D. Providence—Hor James G. Carter, Lancaster—Philo Sanford, Esq. Wrentham MELATIAH EVERETT, Per Order, Wrentham, Feb. 16, 1888.

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FOR SALE, IN BRIGHTON,
A Boarding-School Establishment.
THE Subscriber, having, for several months past, bes affireced with a bronchial difficulty, which has nearly deprived him of the use of his voice, and finding it immediate prospect of relief, but in a change of business has been induced by the advice of triends and eminen hysterians, to relinquish his profession as a Teacher, an now offers his situation for safe; which consists of a large dwelling house, fixed up for the accommodation of board earliers of the safe of the sa

i ve to let. righton, Jan. 26, 1838. tf.

Rendings and Recitations at the Temple.

Mendings and Recitations at the Temple.

1. R. RUSSELL will commence a course of Readings
1. And RECITATIONS, at the Temple, on the evening of
Monday, the 12th inst. at 7 o'clock, to be continued weekly
for four evenings.

The plan of the course embraces the Reading and Recitation of a selection of the most impressive passages of Shakapeare, Milton, Dryden, Young, Gray, Cowper, Scott, Byron,
Campbell, Wordsworth, Coleridge, Bryant, &c.
Tickets for the course, at \$1.—for size fryant, &c.
Tickets for the course, at \$1.—for size fryant, and the course, at \$1.—for size for the course, at \$1.—for size for the course, at \$1.—for size for the first for the course, at \$1.—for size for the first form of Washington and School Streets, or at the door of the Hall.

Boston, Feb. 9, 1c3c.

NSTRUCTION in ELOCUTION given to Classes Schools, to Private Classes, to Families, and to Individuals.

WILLIAM RUSSELL. Noston, Feb. 2, 1838.

** Mr. R. may be found daily, in the forenoon, at Chann y Hall School, Chauncy Place.

3m.

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WM. B. TAPPAN,
Feb. 16.

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Feb. 16.

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BROUTY & MEARS, No. 12 Commercial street for sale, an extensive assortment of Cocki other 8TOVES, of the latest improved and most appatterns; among which are "Whiting & Mears" pleasigned for cooking with coal or wood, and requise a minute to adjust the grate for either. The form convenient, being that of a paralellogram with the rot coal or wood on one side, and the oven on the with orifices for boilers and other culinary appared to top, then down the other side, then underneath the top. The oven is peculiarly exhculated for even ing—the heat generated on one side, first passing or top, then down the other side, then underneath the then upward between the side of the oven and in the then upward between the side of the oven and in the caseapse into the smoke tipe. On the oils a door opens to the furnace plate, where reasting is toosating and heating flats can all be done in the since. The Stove combines economy and contout a wing of incl and labor; and in convenience and exercise the side of the oven the contour and contour as the state of the contour and the convenience and exercise the following the contour and convenience and exercise the following the contour and the convenience and exercise the following the contour and the convenience and exercise the following the contour and the convenience and exercise the following the contour and the convenience and exercise the convenience a

From Rev. HERVEY WILDUR, of Newburyport Sir,—It gives me pleasure to learn to come the Agent of Slesses. Fronty & Money for the Whiting & Money patent Cooking Stetem the most scientific in principle, a NEXY and ECONOMICAL in practice of a seen—while a trifting amoust of wood can be successfully used in very warm almost the only stoves which are well as ing with Authractic cool. Baking, R Washing and Froning, are well done with for fuel. I feel confident the more the Proprietors will find their difficulty increte multic demand for them.

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Husbands who have a regard for their pockets that the properties of the properties warms of the properties warms of the properties warms of the properties warms of the properties of the propert

. Desirable situation, and good to be dost. ** WHERE are wanted in a southern village, health location and favored in its tusiness prospects in It Congregational Clergyman, who would devote pittime to teaching a High School, and where the salar be about \$1000. Also a Physician of piety and si would be aure of a good business. Particulars will known at No. 30 Court street. would be sure of a good busines known at No. 22 Court street.

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will in future be conducted by the subscribers firm of RICH & LEARNED; who flatter them with strict ansaiduly and attention, they shall crid share of public patronage. SCHE R Boston, Nov. 1, 1237.

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No. 9 ...

DR. HUMPH

For the sike of hall throw what into the form of a the principal inst Jane 13. - Wen Tais in nense ed the revolution was gite Dake of Oc Loais Paiflipe, for or 833 feet in to breakth, which is manted with tree jest Lesu, and en Pae facule is enta pillars, em ellism frantal. Part of t jewellers', goldsm eners', galasa ea, waca ligat tre nely brilli int.
gre it in any other
confection ary, an
description. The
til restaurants, c. tions and literary taese haddings is by pilasters, whi in, all fequente and sensual. It entracter is worth meat unpratected, understand how with his wife or breezes in the gur active force, surject britishing to see telligeat looking un for the shides, sipplay their cof else in the world open court and ar fee a 73,033 to 83

om abus, for a fer Plants. These gr ly situated on the southeast quarter ally enlarged dur Oa the first of J contained about 5 mal, ve getable an garlens, hot home are upwards of 10, and plants. The int resected by fine rinths, and skirte thery, from Here you morning till nir, through garde nose after wil lerue all the choicest v furnish. Weary s sit down under a which was plante firest eminence is which is now about green houses, sea very spacious, and play all the airin tyste, in this kind of

enjoying all the lil will possibly allow verbut lawns, and to their bubits an The black bear of climb, and the k to bothe in.
I the buff does bo: help pitying
Eugle from North nn atmosphere, a upper regions who to which, could the their strong pinion I know not how m

t say, that earie

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grounds, admirin en-house exoti lanking at the bire your passport, reg doors are at once welcome, And whitever descripti whatever catalogu these vast collection natural history, you not told you.' If weeks in traversing the animal and which it is so rich would be insufficial. variety of objects to duced. First, you cabinet of mineral rare and sphendid gallery you see a variety from every la other, all kinds of kinds of fish and r the finest preservat you next come to put together and a and effect. Havin can here, you are containing a great from all parts of the with the finest way including the appe skeletons, without entirely of the inje had almost forgot t human heads, wis awage, with whice Dr. Gall, who him you will be exceed half is filled with dried botanical spe admire Cuvier's m ony, then which,

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